

Mewar

UNDER

Maharana Bhupal Singhji.

G. C. S. I.



SIR SUKHDEO,
Thakur Jasnagar.

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INTRODUCTION.

Mewar is the premier State in Rajputana. As to its antiquity Lord Curzon has rightly said that the origin of Mewar dates back from immemorial ages.

The Rulers of Mewar are known as "Hindus Sarya". They are held in high esteem both by the Rajput Princes and the people in general and by the Hindus in particular. They never acknowledged the supremacy of the Mughals and have all along honourably maintained their independence. Eminent people have spoken highly of the Maharana. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1899 was pleased to remark that Udaipur is the recognised leader of Rajput States, who have since 1818 been the fast friend and ally of the British. J. F. Wheeler in his 'History of the Imperial Assemblage' at Delhi, 1877, writes, "The loyalty of the family (Udaipur) towards the British Government was displayed in 1857, when shelter and protection were given to a number of European Refugees." In 1911 when His Majesty King George, the Emperor of India came to Delhi to hold the Coronation Durbar, he was pleased to assign a place of unique honour to Maharana Fateh Singh as the only "Prince in Waiting" and exempted him from attendance in the Durbar.

With what respect the Maharana is looked upon and the great esteem in which they are held may best be gathered from the following incident :—

In 1875 when the Maharana proceeded to Bombay on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Edward's arrival in India, the conversation between the famous Dewan of the premier Muslim State, *viz.* Sir Salim Jung of Hyderabad and the most distinguished Political Officer of the time, *viz.* Sir Alfred Lyall, is worth mentioning. Sir Alfred said, "It must interest you to see the future king of England". "More than I can say" replied Sir Salim Jung, and "there is one other here to-night whom I long wished to see, to an Indian, the greatest of Indians, the Maharana of Udaipur".

The Rulers of Mewar have ever since been staunch advocates of freedom, and defenders of their faith, freedom and religion. Their motto is :—

"ओ हूँ स्वयं को, निहि स्वयं वला"

"Heaven helps those who are staunch in their religion".

The State crest is



In their long struggle with the Mughals, the Rajputs and the Blacks ungrudgingly shed their blood for Maharana's honor, and hence, they find their place in the State crest.

Jagirs are held by people of different creeds and castes. A brief summary is given below :

Serial No.	Particulars	No. of Houses.	Caste		Present Income
			Expat	Muslim	
					Rs. a p.
1	Chand et al.	31	31	1	7,15,562 8 6
2	Patta et al.	26	26	—	2,31,731 8 0
3	Gale et al.	333	333	—	3,27,122 4 0
	Total	390	390	1	12,74,415 12 6

MUTSADDIS AND PASWANS

Serial No.	Particulars	No.	No. of villages.	Income
				Rs. a p.
1	Mahajan et al.	31	31	20,17 0 0
2	Kayastha et al.	26	26	25,110 0 0
3	Musli and Paswans	17	22	15,000 0 0
	Total	74	79	60,287 0 0

Mutaf and Bhom are in every district but their exact acreage has not yet been ascertained. The present enquiry gives a rough idea only. In all the Zilas there are 161 villages and 2,36,275 bigas land held in Mutaf. It does not include Mutaf and Bhom endowed by the Darbar in Jagir villages.

A complete geological survey of the State was sanctioned and every help was rendered to the Staff in finishing their work.

A review of the census of Mewar would show that there has been a steady rise in the growth of population since 1911. In the census of 1911 the population was 12,81,281 but in 1921 it rose to 13,95,994. In the last census of 1911 it went up to 15,99,910.

In the beginning of the 19th century the country was harassed by the Marhattas. There was no peace within. The State and the Jagirdars were at logger-heads. Sympathetic Political Officers like Captains Tol and Cobbe tried to settle the disputes amicably. Six Kaulhams were negotiated one after the other. But one party or the other failed to abide by them. In the end the Government of India was left no other course open but to declare them all null and void. There were serious differences regarding the exercise of Judicial powers by the Thakurs. It hampered the healthy growth of administration. Maharaja Shree Bhopal Singh took up the matter in right earnest and every burning question was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Darbar has not been unmindful of the general trend of external politics. They have taken keen interest in all discussions and proceedings connected with the future constitution of India.

Friendly relations with other States have been developed and revived.

The Government of India has restored to the Darbar the control of the Bhumat tract after a period of 92 years.

Appreciable improvements have been made in different branches of administration.

gained victory over the Muslim Sultan of Malwa, erected the famous Tower of Victory in the fort at Chitor in A. D. 1410. His younger brother Kshem Singh's descendants are now Rulers of Partabgarh. After Kumbha reigned Uda Singh, A. D. 1498, Rumbal, A. D. 1473, and Sangram Singh or Sangu, A. D. 1500.

Maharana Sangram Singh was a gallant warrior who defeated the Muslim Rulers of Delhi, Malwa and Gujrat in different battles and in A. D. 1527 fought a famous battle at Kanwah with the Mughal Emperor, Babar in which he was seriously wounded, and died the very same year. After Sangram Singh reigned Ratan Singh 1527, Vikrama Ditya 1531, and Uda Singh II 1537. Before Uda Singh one illegitimate son, Bantur, seized the opportunity of ruling over Mewar for 4 years. It is a solitary instance unique in the history of Mewar. During Uda Singh's reign many attacks were made on Chitor and when Akbar attacked Chitor in 1567 a large number of ladies cremated themselves. Maharana Uda Singh had many sons of whom the eldest Pratap Singh became the Rana in A. D. 1572. After one of his sons Sakta the clan is called Saktawat. Their leading Thikanas are Bhindar and Bansi.

Rana Pratap Singh was a true patriot, staunch advocate of freedom, stery defender of the honour of his race, religious-minded and a gallant warrior. He fought with the Mughal Emperor Akbar and recovered his possessions over the whole of Mewar except Chitor. Even in perilous moments he unflinchingly stuck to the tenets of his religion and this brought him undying fame.

Hearing the rumour that Maharana Pratap was contemplating submission to the Emperor, Rai Prithvi Raj of Bikaner was upset and he sent the following verses :—

पान्त जो पनमाई बोजे मुख हूँत बयन ।
मिह्र पदम दिन माँह ईगे कामर राखन ॥
पटके मूँते पाण के पटके निज मन बरन ।
दोजे लिये दीवान इगु हो मदली बान इक ॥

"Pratap calling Akbar as his Emperor, is as unbelievable as the rising of the sun in the west. O Dewangji, please write to me whether I should continue to string my mustaches or commit suicide."

The reply sent by Pratap was :—

तुरक बदामी मुख पनी, इगु मनमूँ इबनिग ।
उगे जाँही उगमो, दाषी बोष पनेग ॥
मुमी हूँत पीयल बमप, पटको मूँते पाण ।
पटहन ई जेने पनी, बदमा मिर बेराग ॥

"By the grace of God Esling, Pratap would always call the Emperor a Turk, and sun would rise as usual in the east. With pleasure, Oh Rathi Prithi Raj! continue your proud bearing. As long as Pratap lives his sword would dangle on the Moghal head".

The famous Rajput bard Dura at the Delhi court composed the following e'e'gy on Pratap's death and recited it to the Emperor :—

जम हंगे जनहन पय हंगे जमनमो ।
मी जारा मरदाय, निरो बरने पुर बामो ॥

was succeeded by Raj Singh in A. D. 1651. Aurangzeb wanted to destroy the idols of Shri Nathji. Maharana Raj Singh extended his protection to them. At a great sacrifice he brought them into Mewar and located one at Nathdwara and the other at Kankroli. He also constructed the big tank of Raj Samudra. On its bank there are 25 stone inscriptions giving the history of Mewar. The letter written by the Maharana to Emperor Aurangzeb in connection with the imposition of Jazia tax deserves mention :—

“After eulogizing the benign reigns of his three predecessors, Shahjahan, Jahangir and Akbar, their wise policy of administration, paternal sympathy, profound tolerance and even-handed justice, he had drawn the attention of Emperor Aurangzeb to the misery which he has brought on the country and his people and through his blind obstinacy and extreme bigotry, he has set at work the disintegrating forces which will soon cause the downfall of the Empire. The Rana deplored that all his advisers, able though they were, have failed to show him the right path and the last straw to break the camel's neck would be the levy of the abominable Jazia tax on poor people already over-taxed’.

Amongst the many sons of Maharana Raj Singh were Bhim Singh and Jai Singh. Jai Singh though younger, became the Maharana in A. D. 1680 and Bhim Singh's descendants are the Chiefs of Ranera. Jai Singh constructed the largest artificial lake of India, named Jai Samudra, which may now be selected as a chief landing place for seaplanes in India. Maharana Jai Singh had four sons. The eldest son Amir Singh succeeded him as the Rana in A. D. 1698. The descendants of his second son Umair Singh hold Karoi in Jagir and the descendants of the third son hold Bavlva in Jagir.

After Amir Singh Sangram Singh II became the Rana. He had four sons. Jagat Singh the eldest became Rana in A. D. 1734. Second son was Nathji whose descendants got Bagor in Jagir and in this very line are the Jagirdars of Setawal and Piladhar. Third son was Bigh Singh whose descendants hold Karjoli and fourth son was Arjun Singh whose descendants hold Sheorati. After Jagat Singh, Pratap Singh II A. D. 1751, Raj Singh II A. D. 1754, Ari Singh II A. D. 1761, Hamir Singh II A. D. 1773 and Bhim Singh A. D. 1778, ascended the throne in order.

During the reign of Bhim Singh there were frequent raids of Mahyarattas and the Darbar was so much harassed that they sought protection of the East India Company and entered in treaty relationship with them in 1818. Under it,

- (1) Friendly relations of mutual help were to continue between the two parties from generation to generation and the friends and foes of one were to be regarded as such by the other.
- (2) The State of Udaipur would be protected.
- (3) The Maharana of Udaipur while retaining his full internal autonomy agreed to act in subordinate co-operation.
- (4) The Company promised to try their level best to recover to Darbar such districts as were lost and usurped by others.

Railway line from Chitor to Udaipur was opened, many new tanks and palaces constructed, hospitals and schools opened and improvements made in certain departments during his reign.

After his demise, his only son, Maharaja Shri Bhupal Singhji ascended the Gadi in 1930. He was born on 22nd February, 1884 and on 3rd June, 1909 got the title of K. C. I. E. and in the year of his accession the insignia of G. C. S. I. In this note a brief account is given of the improvements effected by him.

CENSUS.

Census figures disclose the progress of the country. Since 1911 population has been steadily on the increase. Below are the figures for houses, population as also for religion.

Statement No. I.

Serial Number	Year	Populated houses	Population			Remarks
			Males	Females	Total	
1.	1911	---	66287	61697	127984	
2.	1921	---	70996	66166	137162	
3.	1931	---	87191	75796	162987	

Statement No. II.

Population of Newar (religion wise), 1931.

Religion	Males	Females	Total	Per Thousand	Remarks
Hindu	68291	62669	130960	902	
Muslimans	20166	20177	40343	26	
Jains	2076	2113	4189	62	
Followers of other religions	1000	660	1660	6	
Others	211	102	313	1	
Total	80744	75721	156465	1000	

Statement No. III.

Census chart of Udapur City (religion wise), 1931.

Religion	Males	Females	Total	Per Thousand	Remarks
Hindu	10116	12719	22835	612	
Muslimans	2772	2216	4988	135	
Jains	276	237	513	136	
Followers of other religions	62	23	85	23	
Others	16	11	27	7	
Total	13742	15206	28948	1000	

SEASON AND CROP.

RAINFALL.—From Sunvat year 1887 to 1891 rainfall in Mewar is:—

Serial number	Name of district.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		Five years average	
		Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.
1	Udaipur	16	12	24	11	12	34	26	40	27	20	12	40
2	Mau'li	25	60	22	22	10	01	26	76	20	01	20	15
3	Kapasin	23	29	05	37	20	11	04	1	47	20	11	20
4	Chitor	26	07	06	02	17	21	20	04	27	02	19	05
5	Mazra	21	06	22	60	19	26	21	69	19	11	20	21
6	Johaspur	17	20	16	27	25	9	21	01	07	01	21	60
7	Berla	19	20	22	21	12	04	21	44	21	20	21	00
8	Asind	12	09	26	10	14	72	19	15	21	20	19	02
9	Lavaria	27	26	13	25	20	3	00	3	11	15	20	07
10	Mandlaigarh	21	79	25	00	17	10	22	25	00	07	21	10
11	Phulwara	22	05	11	20	12	05	22	21	21	15	20	2
12	Sadri	09	10	27	22	20	06	02	26	27	00	25	00
13	Salara	20	21	21	00	15	00	20	62	27	00	25	10
14	Kumalgarh	16	07	20	72	22	21	17	20	20	21	22	05
15	Rajapur	17	70	22	02	22	24	26	00	21	11	20	20
16	Kashkera	22	20	22	02	22	70	16	70	25	20	10	00
17	Kherwara	27	01	02	20	19	21	00	0	26	20	20	12
18	Rachmi	10	00	21	00	10	21	21	00	25	70	25	00
19	Udaipur city	25	0	20	00	17	21	25	20	20	21	21	00
								Total	4180				
								Average	20.90 inches				

CROP.—The staple food of people is maize, and the chief agricultural products are:—

Kharif (Sialu).

- (1) Maize. (2) Cotton. (3) Cane. (4) Opium. (5) Til (Sesamum). (6) Jawar. (7) Kulath. (8) Mung. (9) Moth etc. etc.

Opium cultivation was done on a large scale, chiefly in Zila Sadr Kapasin and Ranni. But due to excessive stocks, its cultivation was suspended for some time.

The average area of cotton under cultivation in Mewar for the last five years is about 80,000 acres.

Rabi (D'wala)

- (1) Wheat. (2) Barley. (3) Green. (4) Motha. (5) Lurool etc.

The average area of wheat under cultivation in Mewar for the last five years is about 220,000 acres.

Subsequently a meeting of the Chamber of Princes was held at Delhi on 27th March, 1943. It was attended by the Ministers of all the States and graced by the presence of some distinguished Princes. The Working Committee again wished to impose their own views on all the members of their order.

Under these circumstances the most important group of Rajputana States, viz., Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur had to differ. They combined and expressed their considered opinion on different points raised in the debate.

Here is the summary.

- (1) Maharaja of Patiala, supported by Sir Prabhu Shanker Patiani, was keen to have confederation first and then Federation, but our representative proposed Federation without confederation and this idea met with the approval of the majority.
- (2) The members of the Working Committee were in favour of one Chamber instead of two, but our representative suggested that in case of one Chamber, the States would not get sufficient number of seats to have their influence felt as their status demands, but if there were two Chambers we will have more seats and effective voice in the administration.
- (3) The Working Committee was of opinion that in case of two Chambers they should be given 50 per cent. seats in the Upper House and 33 per cent. in the Lower House. But our representative brought it to their notice that such a proposal would not stand and that we would be well advised to accept seats in the Lower House on population basis and 1/3rd in the Upper House to be distributed on 1/20th the States on the consideration of their salutes and status. He further submitted that for allocation of seats an impartial tribunal should be appointed. This suggestion was approved by the British Indian representatives and the Round Table Conference considered it fair.
- (4) The Working Committee laid special stress on the question of Paramountcy. They wanted to have this question decided before the Federation is given effect to but our representative disagreed and stated that the questions of Federation and Paramountcy are quite separate. Paramountcy shall ever remain by itself whether there is Federation or not. His opinion was upheld by the Round Table Conference.
- (5) Since then a fresh question is inviting attention as to whether there is any more necessity for the existence of the Chamber of Princes as it has served its purpose. For future considerations when the question of safeguarding the rights and privileges of the States arises it was generally held that a

Committee of experienced Ministers will better be qualified to deal with them than the Chamber and consequently a Committee of experienced ministers should be appointed as an advisory body to the Princes.

Democratic Constitutions are generally fitted for richer people and hence the financial side of the Federal Constitution require special attention.

The following note dealing with the financial side of the question was submitted by our representative before the Round Table Conference on 8th December, 1932.

“LORD CHANCELLOR,—

1. I am obliged to ask your permission to say a few words on the subject under discussion lest it should be thought that the opinion expressed yesterday as representing the views of the Chamber of Princes was that of *all* the States in the Chamber. The three large Rajputana States of Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur, which I have the privilege of representing, have somewhat different ideas on certain points to those said to represent the Chamber's views.

2. The various points have already been argued in detail and I do not therefore propose to make an elaborate analysis of each point, but merely to state in a few words the conclusions come to after a very careful consideration of the facts which confront us—and in coming to these conclusions we have been guided by two definite and very important factors:—

- (1) The reality of the present financial and fiscal position of India, and
- (2) the limited financial resources of the States.

In regard to the second factor, while we are wholeheartedly prepared to continue what we consider to be our due share towards the Federal Scheme, financially and otherwise, it must be duly recognised that the ability of the States to do so is limited.

Income-tax.

3. The Secretary of State has explained in very clear terms the reasons for proposing that Income-tax should be regarded as a Central Source of Revenue. This proposal has our support. Indeed, in view of the limited liability that the States are in a position to undertake and in view of the imperative necessity for providing some fiscal elasticity to the parent or central Government, we do not think that it would be wise to consider any other proposal. Our view, therefore, is that Income-tax should be a central source of taxation and should be appropriated to:—

- (1) The funding of pre-federation debts,
- (2) pre-federation pension charges, and
- (3) subventions to deficit Provinces, including new Provinces to be created.

Any balances—if and when available—should be distributed to the Provinces on some system acceptable to British India. But in principle, Income-tax should always remain Central.

Emergencies.

1. In times of emergency the Federal Government should be allowed to appropriate a portion of the receipts of this tax as a contribution from the Provinces. We do not consider, as has been suggested by some Members of the Conference, the imposition of new Excise Duties, involving complicated and expensive administrative machinery in their collection, either a convenient or an expedient form of taxation in an emergency.

It is of course only fair that the States should similarly be liable for special contributions to the Federal Government in times of emergency—to be levied on some system acceptable to the States. The precise method of doing this requires to be worked out. We, however, consider that the expression "emergency" should be clearly defined, and we are inclined to limit this to a state of emergency arising from war or general internal disorder.

Taxation—Direct and Indirect.

2. We cannot agree to the levy of any direct taxation by the Federal Government on the subjects of States—either the suggested Corporation tax, the levy of fees for the registration of Companies or any other form of direct taxation. But we do agree to indirect taxation under the federal heads specified and already accepted and also to the right of the Federal Government to levy countervailing excises.

We would, however, qualify this general statement by saying that special exceptions mentioned in para. 103 of the Percy Report should be very carefully borne in mind and given proper consideration.

Residuary Powers of Taxation.

3. Residuary powers of taxation should rest in the units of Federation.

Future Loans.

4. Our answers to questions 8 and 9 under Head "C" regarding borrowing powers and security for future federal loans are in the affirmative. But we hold the view that States should be free to raise loans, if necessary, within their own boundaries from their own subjects.

Tributes or Contributions.

5. We attach considerable importance to the necessity of abolishing *entirely* all tributes or contributions now made by the States under their Treaties to the British Government when Federation comes into being. It is not so much a question of relieving the States of a monetary burden as a question of setting right an inequality. These payments have no counterpart as between the Provinces and the Central Government. Further, it may be remembered that only a comparatively few of the States make these contributions and, where paid, they are levied on a uniform principle. The incidence of these levies is thus a most unequal and unfair one and special contributions of this nature by only a few isolated units should have no place in a federal system. We do not think the matter has hitherto been given the consideration it really deserves. As a corollary of this proposal we make the suggestion that any tribute

payments now levied by one State on another should similarly be remitted for the reason that they are contrary to the spirit of Federation.

Military and Finance.

9. Military expenses being the heaviest item on the expenditure side of the budget necessarily engaged the serious attention of the Conference and in this connection I may be permitted to place on record the views of the States I represent. Economy in expenditure should always be kept in view in so far as it does not entail the sacrifice of efficiency. Our Darbars hold that as far as we are concerned, Paramountcy and Protection are linked together and consequently we are anxious that the Governor-General should be given unfettered discretion in regard to the control of Military policy, the selection of his Military Advisor and the control of Military finances.

3. The proposals contained in the White Paper have not led the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States to alter their views in the least on Financial safeguards as contained in the above statement.

4. In the White Paper, the proposed allocation of seats in the Upper House appears to be slight departure from what was generally agreed to at the second Round Table Conference, *i. e.* 40 per cent. were to be allotted to the Indian States. If the Governor-General is empowered to nominate 10 out of 260 the 49 per cent. allotment in the case of Indian States will be reduced to 38.5 per cent. In the circumstances Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars consider it fair that it should be laid down in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General that four out of these nominated members one should be chosen from the Indian States.

5. While they still consider that the allocation of States' seats *inter se* would probably have to be left to an impartial tribunal appointed by the Crown, the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States are prepared to accept the suggestion of His Majesty's Government that the allocation of States' seats should be based in the case of the Upper House on the rank and importance of the State as indicated by its Dynastic Salute and other factors, and that, in the case of the Lower House, it should be based *in the main* on population.

6. The Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States regret to have to say again that they are unable to endorse the recent Resolution of the Chamber of Princes on the question of Paramountcy, as they consider that Paramountcy is a question quite apart from Federation and the word was not susceptible of precise and exhaustive definition."

In India as well as in England the Working Committee was represented by its Chancellors His Highness the Jam Sahib, Sir Liyaqat Husain and Sir Manu Bhai, and the Udaipur group by Sir Sukhdeo Prasad. Our thanks are due to Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari of Hyderabad and Sir Mirza Ismail of Mysore for the support they have given to our representative. It could be gathered from the views held by the different parties in England that they would like first to give a trial to Provincial Autonomy. If it proves a success Federation will follow.

It is universally acknowledged that the Constitutional Reforms, as embodied in the New India Act, have not elicited the approval and

support of any party of public-minded intelligentsia in India. The main objections are :—

(1) It has not the germs for developing the constitution into a self-governing Body.

(2) In it the vicious spirit of communalism is fostered and the spirit of nationalism smothered.

(3) It is so much overladen with restrictions in the shape of safeguards and Reservations that it practically leaves nothing in the hands of the Assembly.

(4) It is an amalgam of two incompatible elements—Democracy and Autocracy.

INTER STATE RELATIONS.

(a) REVIVAL OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BUNDI.

Since the fourteenth century the Rulers of Mewar and Bundi have not been on good terms. Bitter feelings reached their climax in the sixteenth century, resulting in tragedies. In Samvat 1588 Maharana Ratan Singhji of Udaipur and Maharao Raja Suraj Malji of Bundi killed each other. In Samvat 1829 Maharao Raja Ajit Singhji of Bundi killed Maharana Arsi Singhji. The poignancy of this blood feud was keenly felt and never forgotten. At the Udaipur Court till the reign of Maharana Shambhu Singhji the Choubdar, while presenting his respects, used to remind the taking of revenge every day. But His Highness the present Maharana Sri Bhopal Singhji wisely adopted the magnanimous policy of forget and forgive. He was graciously pleased to grant a friendly interview to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi in the Samvat year 1989 at Delhi.

(b) EXTRADITION AGREEMENTS.

Whenever any subject of a State received any injury to his person or property within the limits of any other State, the case was taken up by a special tribunal, *i. e.* the Residency Panchayats, where disposal was tardy and parties did not get full justice. Hence, these courts had to be abolished and a system of extradition agreements introduced. Criminals, after committing an offence in one State, found refuge within the limits of another State and thus succeeded in evading the punishment they deserved. To put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of affairs extradition agreements were made, not only with the neighbouring States, but also with the States situated at a distance. Such treaties have been entered into with :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) British Government. | (13) Banswara Government. |
| (2) Jodhpur Government. | (14) Dholpur Government. |
| (3) Jaipur Government. | (15) Jhalawar Government. |
| (4) Bundi Government. | (16) Danta Government. |
| (5) Kotah Government. | (17) Baroda Government. |
| (6) Karoli Government. | (18) Gwalior Government. |
| (7) Tonk Government. | (19) Indore Government (for
three years). |
| (8) Bharatpur Government. | (20) Rewa Government. |
| (9) Kishengarh Government. | (21) Patiala Government. |
| (10) Sirohi Government. | (22) Idar Government. |
| (11) Dungarpur Government. | (23) Ratlam Government. |
| (12) Partargarh Government. | (24) Jaora Government, and |
| | (25) Bijainagar Government. |

RESTORATION OF TERRITORIES.

(a) BHUMAT.

In the north-west of Mewar there is a mountainous tract covering an area of about 1,550 sq. miles. With the exception of a few villages all others are held by Rajput Jagirdars. It bears the name of Bhumat under a mistaken idea as to the nature of its tenure. Formerly it was believed that the land was held as Bhom. Even Sir Robert Holland shared this view. But a careful scrutiny of obligations attached to these holdings disclosed the fallacy of this theory. The matter was reported to the Government of India explaining fully the situation and they agreed that the Rajputs who held villages within this tract were not Bhumias but Jagirdars.

From olden days these Jagirdars have recognised the suzerainty of the Mewar Darbar. They have been paying cash tribute under the name of 'Dasood' a counterpart of 'Chhatood', and when occasion arose they did not lag behind in paying their quota of Jagir contingent at the disposal of the Darbar.

Formerly the State administration was not strong enough to maintain peace in this part of the country. Consequently the British Government, with the consent of the Darbar, raised, in 1848, a Muz Corps under a British Officer who was placed in charge of the district and entrusted to carry on its administration, referring important matters to the Darbar, through the Resident, for final orders. The headquarters of this Officer and the regiment were stationed at Kherwara and a detachment under an Assistant British Officer was posted at Kotra. Although the neighbouring State of Sirohi profits by the location of these forces in this tract yet it pays nothing to share its cost.

The Government of India in appreciation of the present efficient administration of the State restored in 1939 the control of Bhumat to the Mewar Darbar after 92 years.

At the time of rendition it was laid down that—

- (1) The Military Officers at Kherwara and Kotra will no more exercise administrative and executive powers in the Bhumat as they previously did. They will exercise magisterial powers only within the limits of Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments. Their designation was to be changed from the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, to Assistant Resident.
- (2) Previous sanction of the Darbar in case of adoption or succession would be imperative. Peeling Darbar's final order no religious or any other ceremony will be performed in such cases, and that the Darbar's orders will be final and absolute.
- (3) After an expiry of every 25 or 30 years the Darbar has the right to raise the amount of Dasood payable to the

Jagirdars provided it does not exceed 1/10 of the annual income of the Thikana.

- (4) The Darbar would be pleased to grant to the Bhumat Jagirdars such limited judicial powers as it may deem fit to be exercised by them in cases in which both the parties are the inhabitants of the Thikana. The appeals against their decisions will lie to the Mahendraj Sabha and the Darbar.

Laws, rules, and regulations passed and issued by the Darbar shall be binding on every Thikanedar and so would be the orders issued by the Darbar, the Mehakma Khas and the Mahendraj Sabha.

- (5) The quota of Jagir contingent, which they would have supplied in ordinary course, has been allowed to be utilised by them as Police within the limits of their Jagirs. In cases of special emergency call would be made on this force.
- (6) All disputes between the Thikanas will be decided by the Darbar.
- (7) Jagirdars will regularly receive the amount of salt compensation as fixed by the Government in 1878.
- (8) The Darbar will have the sole right of levying customs duties.

For conducting the administration of this district His Highness has appointed a Hakim at Kherwara.

A detailed account of the judicial powers granted to the Jagirdars is given below :—

Thikana.	Name of Thikanedar.	Title of Thikanedar.	Caste.	Amount of Chhatood.	Annual Income.	Powers.		Remarks.
						Criminal.	Civil.	
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jawas	Takhat Singhji	...	Rawat	Rajput Chauhan	2,500	45,037	*(1)	5000
Pahara	Badan Singhji	...	„	„	706	15,238	*(2)	3,000
Madri	Daulat Singhji	...	„	Rajput Sarangdevot.	501	7,375	*(3)	1,000
Thana	Ranjeet Singhji	...	Thakur	Rajput Chauhan	225	5,396	*(3)	1,000
Chhani	Manohar Singhji	...	„	„	500	5,695	*(3)	1,000
Juda	Shiv Singhji	...	Rawat	„	600	43,103	*(1)	5,000
Panarwa	Mohabat Singhji	...	Rana	Rajput Solankhi	500	15,637	*(2)	3,000
Oghna	Udai Singhji	...	Rawat	„	400	10,750	*(2)	3,000
Umria	Bijey Singhji	...	Thakur	„	150	10,000	*(2)	3,000
Latia	Bhawani Singhji	...	„	Rajput Puar	201	3,000	...	...

*(1) First Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

*(2) Second Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not more than one year and fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

*(3) Third Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not more than six months and fine not more than Rs. 100.

(4) MEWAR-MERWARA.

Merwara is a name given to a hilly tract lying in the northwest of Mewar, as it is chiefly inhabited by the Mers. It has its petty Chiefs (Khuns). They recognised the suzerainty of Mewar Darbar but have ever been a source of trouble. Parties were often sent to force them into subordination and coerce them to lead an honest life as they were much addicted to committing robberies and theft. The well-wooded hilly country afforded them shelter. In bringing them to book some valuable lives of Mewar Sardars were lost.

In 1818 the British Government acquired the District of Apner, but the Mers still continued their depredations. In 1820 Udaipur, Jodhpur and the British made a combined attack on them and conquered the territory which they partitioned amongst themselves in 1821. Mewar received as its share the district of Tolgarh, Diwer and adjoining villages. A Hakim with 600 Sepoys was appointed by the Mewar Darbar to administer this area. There were 76 Khilsa and 19 Jagir villages in the district, out of them 16 villages were originally included in Apner district. On the Darbar's representation seven were still kept but 9 were restored to Mewar-Merwara. The number of villages and houses have now increased as many hamlets have grown up within the limits of these villages.

For the good management of this district the Government of India appointed a European Officer with full powers in Civil and Criminal cases, and a force of 500 men was placed at his disposal.

Mewar-Merwara district was handed over in trust to the British Government for 10 years in 1821, and the Darbar agreed to pay Rs. 15,000 to meet such administrative expenses as were necessary but no indulture was made out to that effect. The account of this district was submitted to the Darbar who had full authority of checking it.

After the expiry of ten years the Darbar applied for the restoration of the district, but no definite reply was received. In 1833, during the term of Col. Locket, a new agreement for eight years was entered into. In it the maintenance charges were raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and it was definitely agreed that after the expiry of this term the Darbar can enter into a new agreement but through the culpable and deliberate negligence of the then disloyal Dewan no new agreement could be drawn up.

In 1845 the Government of India, without the consent of the Darbar, arbitrarily came to the conclusion that the last agreement had no time limit, and that the revenues of the district will be utilised towards the expense of the Bhil Corps, and that the district will be placed under an officer at Apner and account of income and expenditure will no more be submitted to the Darbar for approval. Repeated applications were made for restoration but no favourable reply was accorded till the year 1871. Finally in 1872, Col. Brook, the then Agent to the Governor-General, recognising the right of the Darbar, proposed that the districts of Gangapur, Bhikhar and Nikumbh be given in exchange, but this proposal fell through.

Meantime under the revised settlement there was a fall in revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs and as such the Government put forth a claim of Rs. 75,000

against the Darbar. This led the Darbar to apply again for restoration, and the reply received was that the whole income of Mewar-Merwara would be debited towards its expenditure and the Darbar would not be required to pay anything more.

When the Darbar raised the question as to why the accounts of income and expenditure were not sent, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. On further reference in 1883 the Governor-General ordered that all revenue over and above Rs. 66,000 would be given to the Darbar, and accounts would be sent regularly at the end of the year, and an assurance was given that the sovereignty of the Darbar over the district would be recognised.

The district of Mewar-Merwara was handed over in trust to British Government for a limited period to bring the Mers under control and to pacify the country.

Now that the people have given up their nefarious habits and settled down to an honest life, peace reigns, and the administration of the State has received the approbation of British Government in so far that the administration of Bhumat has already been restored to the Darbar, it is fervently hoped that bearing in mind the spirit of the clause 7th of the Treaty of 1818, as also the temporary nature of the original cession, the Government will be pleased to restore the tract before the introduction of Federal Constitution.

In restoring the district the Government would naturally like to have a definite assurance on certain points from the Darbar, so that the people of the country may have no apprehension as to any disturbance in their existing rights and privileges, when rendition is given effect to. With a view to satisfy the people the Mewar Darbar are prepared to agree, that

- (1) The existing rules and regulations shall continue and no change in them would be effected without the approval of the Government of India.
- (2) No change would be made in the revenue rates till the expiry of the period of the existing settlement. Revised settlement will be conducted by a duly qualified Government-lent officer. Meanwhile remissions and suspensions would be given as the occasion may require.
- (3) The present staff from Tehsildar to Patwari and in Police from Inspector to Constable would be taken over and maintained by the Darbar till they are entitled to pension, and after their retirement capable men would be appointed.
- (4) If the Government issues any new rule or regulation in the neighbouring district for the good of the people, similar procedure would be adopted by the Darbar.
- (5) No new cess or tax would be imposed and no Begar taken.
- (6) Improvements would be effected in village industries and trade.
- (7) No new customs duty would be imposed as is likely to hamper the trade of the district.

- (8) Roads would be kept in proper repairs.
- (9) The present tanks or Bunds would be maintained and means of irrigation further developed.
- (10) The present schools and hospitals would be maintained and their buildings and equipments properly looked after.
- (11) If any further improvement is suggested it would be given effect to.

RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE STATE IN JAGIR, BHOM AND MUAFI LAND.

As the supreme authority in the country the Darbar alone can confer Jagir, Bhom and Muafi.

In case of Jagir and Bhom both service and annual cash contributions are binding. Jagirs are of two kinds :—

- (i) Those in which Chhatoond and Chakri are levied. Such Jagirs are mostly held by Rajputs and Mohammedans.
- (ii) In which no Chhatoond is levied but an easy Chakri is taken as attendance at the court. The holders of such Jagirs are Mutsadis and Paswans.

Generally speaking in Jagir the eldest son inherits the major portion while the younger sons are granted land just enough for their maintenance called “ग्रस or जीवका”. In Bhom, the land is equally divided amongst the sons.

Like Jagir, Muafi is also of two kinds :—

- (i) In which service is to be rendered, and
- (ii) in which there is exemption from service.

In Muafi, land is equally partitioned amongst the sons and their distribution is termed “Charnia Bant” in vernacular. This tenure is of gavel kind.

This chapter deals with Jagir, Bhom and Muafi held by Rajputs, Mutsadis, Paswans and Brahmins etc. and their rights, privileges and obligations.

(A) JAGIR AND BHOM HELD BY RAJPUTS.

As a general rule grant of Jagir carries with it a levy of 6 annas of its total income. Out of this 6 annas, one half is taken in cash as Chhatoond and the other half is taken in the form of service at the rate of two Sawars and four Pedals for a period of three months in a year.

There are three classes of Jagirdars :—

- (1) The Umraos,
- (2) the Battis, and
- (3) the Gols.

Originally there were 16 first class Umraos as enumerated in the following couplet :—

त्रय झाला त्रय पूर्व्या, चून्दावत भट्ट चार ।
दो सगता राठोड दो, सारंगदेव पंवार ॥

“Three Jhalas (Sadri, Delwara and Gogunda), three Chouhans (Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli), four Chundawats (Salumber, Deogarh, Amet and Begun), two Saktawats (Bhinder and Bansi), two Rathors (Badnor and Chhanerao), one Sarangdeo (Kanor) and one Pavar (Bijolia)”.

Subsequent additions were made and at present they number 19. Besides there are Karjahi, Sheorati, Banera and Shishpura amongst 'Dhai Beta' and a Sindhi Mohammedan, Satarva Umrao.

Next to these are the Sanjars of the Baire-order. Their number at present is 26.

Rest of the Jagirdars are known as Gols and they form the majority

(i) CHHATOOND

Chhatoond ought necessarily be 1/5th of the whole income but hitherto little heed had been paid to recover the full amount. It was due to the connivance of Raj officials. Truly speaking there is no instance in which a Jagirdar pays the full amount. Hence it was held advisable to raise the amount to its legitimate figure on suitable occasions. By this procedure an increase of Rs. 10,108-10-0 has been made till now in 17 Jagirs as shown in the list given below :—

Serial number	Name of Thakur.	Amount of Chhatoond due yearly Rupees	Amount in Rupees		Remarks
			Rs.	P.	
1	Karnata	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	220 0 0	
2	Loharwal	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	
3	Digar	400 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	
4	Thakur of De, path	—	200 0 0	40 0 0	
5	Thakur	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	
6	Naik Jagir, Thakur of Jagir	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	
7	Thakur	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
8	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
9	Thakur	—	200 0 0	40 0 0	
10	Thakur	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
11	Thakur	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
12	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
13	Thakur	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	
14	Thakur	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	
15	Thakur of Chhatoond	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
16	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
17	Thakur of Chhatoond	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
18	Thakur of Chhatoond	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
19	Thakur	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
20	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
21	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
22	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
23	Thakur	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
24	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
25	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
26	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
27	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
28	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
29	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
30	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
31	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
32	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
33	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
34	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
35	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
36	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
37	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
38	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
39	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
40	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
41	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
42	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
43	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
44	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
45	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
46	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
47	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
48	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
49	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
50	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
51	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
52	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
53	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
54	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
55	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
56	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
57	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
58	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
59	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
60	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
61	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
62	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
63	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
64	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
65	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
66	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
67	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
68	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
69	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
70	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
71	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
72	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
73	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
74	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
75	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
76	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
77	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
78	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
79	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
80	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
81	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
82	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
83	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
84	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
85	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
86	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
87	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
88	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
89	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
90	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
91	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
92	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
93	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
94	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
95	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
96	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
97	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
98	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
99	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	
100	Thakur	—	100 0 0	20 0 0	

By a similar procedure the amount of Bhom Bab, in the case of certain Bhomias who were not paying, has been increased as given below :—

Serial number.	Name.				Amount formerly paid.	Amount increased.	Total.	REMARKS.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amesar	...	...	...	Nil	71 0 0	71 0 0	
2	Bala Sarupganj	...	...	...	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
3	Nayanagar	...	...	...	"	31 0 0	31 0 0	
4	Gulund	...	...	...	"	11 0 0	11 0 0	
5	Ordi	...	...	...	"	5 0 0	5 0 0	
6	Pipda	...	...	...	"	51 0 0	51 0 0	
Grand Total					...	219 0 0	219 0 0	

(ii) CHAKRI. (Service.)

Personal attendance of every Jagirdar is binding at the time of Dasherah. Besides on an income of Rs. 1,000 he is bound to supply two Sawars and four Pedals for three months in a year. In the event of any emergency his personal attendance with or without Jamiyat can be called for.

In spite of repeated efforts as evidenced in six Kaulnamas since 1818 none of the Umraos and Jagirdars rendered the required services or supplied his full quota of Cavalry and Infantry. In the contingent, they furnished horses which were not up to the mark, and men who were not of the right type or of martial race. Even barbers, Dholis, sickly people or minors were sent. In short it was a mere rabble. To put an end to all these irregularities it was held necessary to commute services into cash whereby,

- (1) it would bring a decent revenue to the State enabling it to engage efficient men,
- (2) it would reduce the number of armed retainers with the Jagirdars and restrict their resistive capacity.

In commuting services into cash the scale of pay of Sawar and Pedal has been fixed at Rs. 20 and Rs. 6 p. m. respectively. Thus on an income of Rs. 1,000 per year the cash amount for three months' services comes to Rs. 192; out of this sum a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. has been allowed to Umraos for the maintenance of their Lavajma.

Incomes specified by the Jagirdars in the year 1907 during the time of late Maharana Saroop Singhji have been taken as standard for commutation of services into cash. They are stated in their *patta* grants.

The Umraos applied for cash commutation and a translation of their petition is given below :—

"Your humble servant solicits Your Highness' favourable order for commutation of services into cash. After the cash commutation has been made, I solemnly promise to abide by following terms :—

(1) Every year I would attend personally without the Jamyat for 15 days on Daschra and after that I may be permitted to return.

(2) If on any account I am either not called or am unable to attend on Daschra I will attend for fifteen days whenever required and after fifteen days I may be permitted to return.

(3) In addition, whenever called on the following special occasions I would attend without Jamyat:—

- (i) On the visit of His Majesty.
- (ii) On the visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
- (iii) On the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
- (iv) On the first marriage of His Highness or of the heir-apparent.
- (v) On the marriage of the Royal Princess.
- (vi) When ordered to attend any committee or Sabha in which my opinion is required.

(4) As I have to maintain Javajm more than the Battis and other Jagirdars Your Highness may very graciously be pleased to grant a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. in the cash commuted in lieu of service.

(5) The amount of Rs. 192 in lieu of services should be fixed on the Rakh of Samvat 1907. This sum is to be paid by two equal instalments on the first date of Migh and Asad and in case of default I would pay interest at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. per month.

(6) My services have always been at Your Highness' disposal in cases of emergencies and on such occasions I would always be ready to come with as much Jamyat as my Thikana can afford without any limitation of number.

(7) I solicit that a Parwana be issued guaranteeing that these terms will in no case be ignored."

Up to date 21 Umrao and 317 Battis and other Jagirdars have commuted their services into cash, the total amount of which is Rs. 1,72,856 and Rs. 1,31,575 8-0 respectively. Previously all Umraos used to send 518 Sawars and 108 Pehals and now cash has been fixed on a retinue of 1,201 Sawars and 2300 Pehals. Amongst the first class Nobles only Kargith, Shewarati and the 17th Umrao remain unsettled, whilst amongst others some have been exempted on account of their personal attendance either in Hapurat or on Janamti Dolhi or Shikargath. But the time is fast approaching when personal services except at Janamti Dolhi shall have to be curtailed and as such some of those now exempt would be required to pay cash in lieu of their services.

Detailed lists are given first of those Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into cash and then of those whose cash is to be settled and then the list of those who are exempted for the present. There are 382 Thikanas held by Ropatts with 2,164 villages. Their incomes as entered in Pattas is Rs. 15,97,675 8-0.

Statement No. I.

Commutation of Service at the end of 1940-41

Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Name of Institution	Age on 1-1-41	Rs. a. p.	Present Income	Rs. a. p.	Amount of Commutation	Amount they used to get		Population	Remarks
								Sawar	Footman	Sawar	Footman
1	Chakraborty	...	...	14,899 0 0	63,472 0 0	2,217 0 0	43	30	30	60	18,504
2	Chakraborty	...	...	31,909 0 0	86,468 0 0	6,194 0 0	33	66	68	136	20,203
3	Chakraborty	...	...	18,895 0 0	42,282 0 0	3,447 0 0	20	10	38	76	11,888
4	Kishorewar	...	...	31,060 0 0	90,500 0 0	16,589 0 0	29	10	198	391	10,174
5	Chakraborty	...	...	25,800 0 0	81,459 0 0	4,706 0 0	25	50	53	103	14,666
6	Chakraborty	...	...	72,550 0 0	1,46,246 0 0	13,235 0 0	44	84	111	288	38,089
7	Chakraborty	...	...	23,891 1 0	78,799 0 0	9,840 0 0	51	102	108	216	21,011
8	Chakraborty	...	...	13,407 0 0	99,753 0 0	7,915 0 0	43	86	87	173	25,985
9	Chakraborty	...	...	21,590 0 0	32,400 0 0	3,922 0 0	20	10	70	10	1,650
10	De,	...	...	31,828 0 0	55,636 0 0	5,806 0 0	33	66	67	135	12,993
11	Chakraborty	...	...	22,835 0 0	42,533 0 0	4,165 0 0	22	45	16	90	10,657
12	Sankardev	...	...	24,009 0 0	60,000 0 0	1,378 0 0	22	22	18	96	16,752
13	Saktawat	...	...	39,000 0 0	61,851 0 0	7,114 0 0	25	59	78	157	20,292
14	Rathor	...	...	16,209 0 0	1,15,000 0 0	8,429 0 0	28	16	92	185	21,075
15	Kishuwar	...	...	45,873 0 0	55,040 0 0	8,369 0 0	30	69	92	181	11,422
16	Saktawat	...	...	6,200 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,131 0 0	12	24	12	25	8,327

Statement No. II.

Commutation of Service into cash of Butts.

No.	Particulars	Payable at 1st Jan'y 1907.	Amount commuted in lieu of services		Times at which used to send.		Family of in which cash is paid.		Population	Present Income.	REMARKS
			Chhatband.	Amount commuted in lieu of services	Sawar	Footman	Sawar	Footman			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	
1	1. Khatmandu	6,559 0 0	1 0 0	644 0 0	...	...	7	14	1,956	10,000 0 0	1
2	2. Mahabub	15,441 0 0	1 0 0	3,000 0 0	1	19	31	63	7,489	20,000 0 0	1
3	3. Nalanda	8,725 0 0	1 4 6	1,676 0 0	8	17	17	37	5,292	32,000 0 0	1
4	4. Bhaktapur	2,779 0 0	4 0 0	533 0 0	...	...	6	12	1,156	6,000 0 0	1
5	5. Lalitpur	35,350 0 0	1 0 0	6,767 0 0	15	15	...	...	2,615	19,000 0 0	1
6	6. Kathmandu	4,945 0 0	8 0 0	1 00 0 0	4	9	10	20	1,861	9,000 0 0	1
7	7. Lalitpur	9,930 0 0	7 45 0 0	1,435 0 0	5	9	14	28	3,093	17,000 0 0	1
8	8. Lalitpur	3,700 0 0	4 0 0	751 0 0	7	14	8	16	1,007	1,900 0 0	1
9	9. Kathmandu	5,348 0 0	3 80 0 0	1,433 0 0	5	10	10	24	1,272	6,000 0 0	1
10	10. Lalitpur	5,865 0 0	7 00 0 0	1,620 0 0	6	12	10	24	2,434	13,000 0 0	1
11	11. Kathmandu	2,560 0 0	2 50 0 0	501 0 0	2	4	7	15	2,574	9,000 0 0	1
12	12. Lalitpur	13,760 0 0	1 68 0 0	2,642 0 0	10	10	27	56	6,189	21,000 0 0	1
13	13. Lalitpur	13,652 0 0	1 06 0 0	2,651 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,206	30,000 0 0	1
14	14. Lalitpur	1,451 0 0	with Deogari	278 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	1
15	15. Lalitpur	5,200 0 0	115 0 0	422 0 0	...	2	4	10	951	3,200 0 0	1
16	16. Lalitpur	6,571 0 0	1,229 0 0	1,229 0 0	7	14	13	30	2,799	1,000 0 0	1

Statement No. III.

List of other Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into Cash.

Serial number.	Name of Talukana			Income of	Present income.	Amount fixed	REMARKS.
				£ 1907.		in lieu of	
						Chakri	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
JHATA							
1	Deoda	...	...	16,585 0 0	19,600 0 0	3,184 0 0	* †
2	Amroher	...	...	1,724 0 0	3,000 0 0	341 0 0	
3	Phagwer	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	19 0 0	
CHOTHAN							
4	Thanda	...	...	4,018 0 0	7,000 0 0	772 0 0	†
5	Gurda	...	...	1,852 0 0	1,600 0 0	3 5 0 0	* †
6	Banerla	...	...	1,825 0 0	6,000 0 0	675 0 0	†
7	Pind	...	...	1,126 0 0	5,000 0 0	217 0 0	†
8	Salpavadi	...	...	521 0 0	1,500 0 0	110 0 0	
9	Keroti	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	58 0 0	
10	Bardola	...	...	150 0 0	500 0 0	29 0 0	
11	Soni	...	...	3,500 0 0	2,100 0 0	103 0 0	
12	Satapur	...	...	370 0 0	300 0 0	72 0 0	
13	Udat Singh-shakhera	...	...	64 0 0	200 0 0	13 0 0	
14	Davayana	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
15	Shah Jho Nari-shakhera	...	...	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	221 0 0	
16	Bhupinder	...	...	3,139 0 0	3,139 0 0	602 0 0	
KISHANAWAT.							
17	Bandhara	...	...	7,800 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	* †
18	Chakla	...	...	2,500 0 0	6,501 0 0	501 0 0	* †
19	Kotra	...	...	1,665 0 0	3,100 0 0	301 0 0	
20	Dudhna	...	...	751 0 0	751 0 0	115 0 0	
SANGAWAT							
21	Lara	...	...	13,753 0 0	14,000 0 0	2,701 0 0	* †
22	Laula Garhi	...	...	7,39 8 0	16,000 0 0	1,371 0 0	* †
23	Govindgarh	...	...	7,616 8 0	25,000 0 0	1,462 0 0	* †
24	Kotla	...	...	1,700 0 0	3,100 0 0	331 0 0	
25	Kalyanpur	...	...	3,600 0 0	10,000 0 0	691 0 0	
26	Sodra	...	...	1,985 0 0	3,500 0 0	100 0 0	
27	S. A. G. G.	...	...	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	398 0 0	
28	Devala	...	...	150 0 0	345 0 0	85 0 0	
29	Asola	...	...	1,250 0 0	3,500 0 0	231 0 0	
30	Devala	...	...	1,781 0 0	3,000 0 0	312 0 0	
31	Devala	...	...	1,928 0 0	5,000 0 0	370 0 0	
32	Devala	...	...	3,800 0 0	9,201 0 0	711 0 0	* †
33	Devala	...	...	500 0 0	100 0 0	96 0 0	
34	Devala	...	...	2,450 0 0	3,207 0 0	500 0 0	
35	Devala	...	...	1,315 0 0	1,000 0 0	270 0 0	
36	Devala	...	...	431 0 0	900 0 0	116 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Thakura			Income of 1907	Expenditure	Amount due to the State		Remarks
						Rs.	P.	
32	Bagat	—	—	250 0 0	250 0 0	1 4	0 0	
33	Burana	—	—	310 0 0	300 0 0	62	0 0	
34	Dipla	—	—	72 0 0	200 0 0	10	0 0	
35	Kakherwala	—	—	660 0 0	500 0 0	115	0 0	
36	Tanka	—	—	250 0 0	200 0 0	49	0 0	
37	Thakura	—	—	200 0 0	150 0 0	50	0 0	
JANUARY								
38	Kashthal	—	—	9,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,612	0 0	9 1
39	Tal	—	—	9,200 0 0	8,000 0 0	600	0 0	9 1
40	Pithawa	—	—	2,100 0 0	6,012 0 0	610	0 0	9 1
41	Jhola	—	—	1,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	210	0 0	9 1
42	Phala	—	—	2,200 0 0	6,370 0 0	620	0 0	9 1
43	Chitamba	—	—	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	21	0 0	
44	Phatamba	—	—	1,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	210	0 0	
45	Chitamba	—	—	210 0 0	2,500 0 0	120	0 0	
46	Arna	—	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	0	0 0	
47	Kantha	—	—	200 0 0	150 0 0	90	0 0	
48	Bagat	—	—	600 0 0	7,000 0 0	117	0 0	
49	Phatamba	—	—	1,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	20	0 0	
50	Padra	—	—	700 0 0	1,000 0 0	110	0 0	
51	Shaba	—	—	1,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
52	Jala	—	—	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	200	0 0	
53	Khata	—	—	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	100	0 0	
54	Nakha	—	—	1,600 0 0	6,000 0 0	210	0 0	
55	Agar	—	—	100 0 0	600 0 0	100	0 0	
56	Tanka	—	—	600 0 0	2,000 0 0	100	0 0	
57	Phatamba	—	—	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	0	0 0	
58	Phatamba	—	—	100 0 0	600 0 0	20	0 0	
59	Phatamba	—	—	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	210	0 0	
FEBRUARY								
60	Kakher	—	—	200 0 0	600 0 0	60	0 0	
61	Phatamba	—	—	100 0 0	500 0 0	90	0 0	
MARCH								
62	Phatamba	—	—	200 0 0	600 0 0	10	0 0	
63	Phatamba	—	—	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	670	0 0	
64	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	700	0 0	
65	Phatamba	—	—	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100	0 0	9 1
66	Phatamba	—	—	1,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
67	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
68	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
69	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
70	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
71	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
72	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
73	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	
74	Phatamba	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	200	0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Village		Income of S. 1907	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakli.	REMARKS
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
77	3,843 0 0	6,000 0 0	738 0 0	* 5
78	4,677 0 0	7,000 0 0	898 0 0	* 5
79	1,893 0 0	4,500 0 0	364 0 0	5
80	1,986 0 0	4,500 0 0	382 0 0	5
81	1,625 0 0	3,000 0 0	312 0 0	
82	975 0 0	1,280 0 0	192 0 0	5
83	500 0 0	700 0 0	95 0 0	
84	942 0 0	850 0 0	163 0 0	
85	2,218 0 0	3,500 0 0	426 0 0	
86	1,200 0 0	2,237 0 0	230 0 0	
87	650 0 0	650 0 0	125 0 0	
88	390 0 0	150 0 0	74 0 0	
89	125 0 0	250 0 0	24 0 0	
90	2,704 0 0	2,907 0 0	481 0 0	
91	325 0 0	641 0 0	96 0 0	
92	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	460 0 0	4
93	1,497 0 0	1,497 0 0	288 0 0	
94	2,850 0 0	2,000 0 0	384 0 0	
95	600 0 0	700 0 0	115 0 0	
96	1,306 0 0	1,306 0 0	262 0 0	
97	3,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	442 0 0	
98	750 0 0	500 0 0	144 0 0	
99	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	
100	131 0 0	175 0 0	45 0 0	
101	390 0 0	1,000 0 0	96 0 0	
102	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	173 0 0	
103	50 0 0	150 0 0	40 0 0	
104	20 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	
105	100 0 0	500 0 0	39 0 0	
106	2,800 0 0	3,000 0 0	58 0 0	
107	725 0 0	500 0 0	139 0 0	
108	150 0 0	1,000 0 0	30 0 0	
109	400 8 0	300 8 0	96 0 0	
TOTAL						
110	1,211 0 0	1,211 0 0	808 0 0	4
111	1,250 0 0	2,500 0 0	250 0 0	
112	6,781 0 0	11,000 0 0	1,503 0 0	4
113	1,710 0 0	4,500 0 0	284 0 0	4
114	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,738 0 0	4
115	17,200 0 0	12,400 0 0	1,840 0 0	4
116	1,494 0 0	2,000 0 0	224 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

No. of sheets	Name of To have	For use of the Institution	Amount in rupees	Amount in paise	Amount in rupees	Amount in paise	Remarks
113	1. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
114	2. Ashwini	—	200	00	200	00	
115	3. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
116	4. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
117	5. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
118	6. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
119	7. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
120	8. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
121	9. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
122	10. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
123	11. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
124	12. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
125	13. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
126	14. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
127	15. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
128	16. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
129	17. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
130	18. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
131	19. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
132	20. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
133	21. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
134	22. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
135	23. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
136	24. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
137	25. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
138	26. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
139	27. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
140	28. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
141	29. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
142	30. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
143	31. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
144	32. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
145	33. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
146	34. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
147	35. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
148	36. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
149	37. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
150	38. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
151	39. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
152	40. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
153	41. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
154	42. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
155	43. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
156	44. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
157	45. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
158	46. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
159	47. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
160	48. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
161	49. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
162	50. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
163	51. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
164	52. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
165	53. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
166	54. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
167	55. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
168	56. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
169	57. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
170	58. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
171	59. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	
172	60. Ashwini	—	1952	00	1952	00	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of T. Area.				Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS
					Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
15	289 0 0	289 0 0	78 0 0	
16	500 0 0	600 0 0	96 0 0	
17	1,600 0 0	1,350 0 0	307 0 0	
18	600 0 0	600 0 0	115 0 0	
19	150 0 0	400 0 0	30 0 0	
20	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	154 0 0	
21	204 0 0	600 0 0	40 0 0	
22	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
23	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
24	525 0 0	800 0 0	101 0 0	
25	150 0 0	125 0 0	29 0 0	
26	50 0 0	75 0 0	10 0 0	
27	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	211 0 0	5
28	400 0 0	500 0 0	77 0 0	
29	375 0 0	600 0 0	73 0 0	
30	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	
31	225 0 0	400 0 0	43 0 0	
32	600 0 0	800 0 0	116 0 0	
33	80 0 0	200 0 0	16 0 0	
34	100 0 0	200 0 0	19 0 0	
35	150 0 0	300 0 0	29 0 0	
36	41 0 0	41 0 0	8 0 0	
37	150 0 0	600 0 0	29 0 0	
38	1,100 0 0	1,200 0 0	212 0 0	
39	15 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	
40	3,930 0 0	2,988 0 0	582 0 0	
41	950 0 0	1,200 0 0	192 0 0	
42	1,231 0 0	1,750 0 0	210 0 0	
43	3,050 0 0	1,400 0 0	288 0 0	
44	1,754 0 0	3,144 0 0	384 0 0	6
45	225 0 0	339 0 0	60 0 0	
46	822 0 0	900 0 0	157 0 0	
47	6,980 0 0	7,478 0 0	1,200 0 0	7
48	2,712 0 0	7,000 0 0	521 0 0	8
49	50 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	
50	2,770 0 0	3,004 0 0	402 0 0	9
51	40 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	
52	40 0 0	1,200 0 0	50 0 0	
53	
54	
55	
56	

Statement No. III—Continued.

No.	Name of Titular	In the of	Present	Past	Total	Remarks
107	Hong	—	135 0 0	135 0 0	270 0 0	
108	Asat	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	
109	Hakka	—	975 0 0	722 7 0	1697 7 0	
110	Yao	—	600 0 0	500 0 0	1100 0 0	
Hakka						
111	Song	—	1,315 0 0	1,315 0 0	2,630 0 0	
112	Paishan	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
113	Agan	—	4,700 0 0	4,700 0 0	9,400 0 0	
114	Kakka	—	9,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	10,600 0 0	
115	Paishan	—	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	3,400 0 0	
116	Kakka	—	6,600 0 0	6,600 0 0	13,200 0 0	
117	Kakka	—	1,900 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,900 0 0	
118	Kakka	—	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	
119	Mokka	—	1,900 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,900 0 0	
120	Kakka	—	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,400 0 0	
121	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
122	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
123	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
124	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
125	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
126	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
127	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
128	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
129	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
130	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
131	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
132	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
133	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
134	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
135	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
136	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
137	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
138	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
139	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
140	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
141	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
142	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
143	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
144	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
145	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
146	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
147	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
148	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
149	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	
150	Kakka	—	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	2,600 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate.	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
237	...	325 0 0	500 0 0	101 0 0	
238	...	275 0 0	700 0 0	53 0 0	
239	...	425 0 0	700 0 0	81 0 0	
240	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	18 0 0	
241	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	334 0 0	
242	...	8,437 0 0	8,437 0 0	1,621 0 0	+
243	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	15 0 0	
244	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	
245	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	48 0 0	
PUNWAR.					
246	...	900 0 0	800 0 0	173 0 0	
247	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	288 0 0	
248	...	625 0 0	625 0 0	114 0 0	
249	...	2,651 0 0	2,651 0 0	498 0 0	+
250	...	585 0 0	1,500 0 0	114 0 0	
251	...	2,725 0 0	2,725 0 0	323 0 0	
SOLANKHI.					
252	...	13,008 0 0	32,000 0 0	2,501 0 0	+
253	...	3,375 0 0	8,000 0 0	649 0 0	* +
254	...	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
255	...	850 0 0	1,200 0 0	163 0 0	
256	...	1,888 0 0	3,500 0 0	363 0 0	
257	...	330 0 0	700 0 0	65 0 0	
258	...	1,804 0 0	3,500 0 0	315 0 0	* +
259	...	350 0 0	1,371 0 0	110 0 0	
260	...	200 0 0	100 0 0	38 0 0	
261	...	225 0 0	250 0 0	43 0 0	
262	...	75 0 0	200 0 0	14 0 0	
263	...	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	284 0 0	
Dhatri.					
264	...	6,629 0 0	9,455 0 0	1,473 0 0	+
265	...	2,825 0 0	2,825 0 0	512 0 0	+
266	...	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	
267	...	1,512 0 0	900 0 0	257 0 0	
268	...	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
269	...	248 0 0	750 0 0	84 0 0	
270	...	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	192 0 0	
271	...	400 0 0	472 0 0	16 0 0	
272	...	504 0 0	1,000 0 0	156 0 0	
273	...	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	220 0 0	

Statement No. III—*Contd. Id.*

Serial number	Name of Division	Income of A. 1957	Present income	Assessment of 1957	Remarks
		Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	
	Deerawar				
274	Bhampara	1,120 0 0	2,700 0 0	210 0 0	
275	Bawal	1,120 0 0	2,700 0 0	210 0 0	
276	Bijaypur	601 0 0	200 0 0	121 0 0	
277	Umarna	125 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	
278	Unad	291 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	
	Pharwar				
279	Padra	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	101 0 0	
280	Pharwar	200 0 0	200 0 0	12 0 0	
281	Karjandis	200 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	
	Mazawar				
282	Katar	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	122 0 0	
	Itawar				
283	Bawal	225 0 0	1,000 0 0	107 0 0	
284	Maler	125 0 0	125 0 0	20 0 0	
	Patwar				
285	Kumbha	100 0 0	200 0 0	110 0 0	
	Dara				
286	Adra	1,121 0 0	1,121 0 0	210 0 0	
	Karnawar				
287	Talpat	1,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	210 0 0	
	Jahar				
288	Talet	122 0 0	200 0 0	11 0 0	
	Patwar				
289	Kotakhari	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	
	Chawar				
290	Flakka & Chawar	20 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	
	Itawar				
291	Itawar & Chawar	210 0 0	210 0 0	41 0 0	
	Grand Total	4,20,121 21 0	2,20,700 10 0	60,510 0 0	

A. 1. 1957-58-59

A. 1. 1957-58-59 A. 1. 1957-58-59

Statement No. IV.

List of Umraos and other Jagirdars whose services have not yet been commuted into cash.

Serial Number	Name of Holders			Income of S. 1907.	Amount which should be in lieu of services.	REMARKS.
UMRAOS						
<i>Ranawat.</i>						
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	K. A.	...	...	...	9,486 12 6	1,824 0 0 * † ‡
2	S. A.	...	...	...	14,710 0 0	2,724 0 0 * † ‡
<i>Mahammadan.</i>						
3	H. A.	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	576 0 0 * † ‡
Total				...	27,206 12 6	5,124 0 0
OTHER JAGIEDARS.						
<i>Mala.</i>						
4	D. A.	...	...	...	1,099 0 0	211 0 0
<i>Chohan.</i>						
5	P. A.	...	...	...	2,422 0 0	656 0 0 In statement No. III also
<i>Kishanwat.</i>						
6	M. A.	...	...	...	25 0 0	5 0 0
7	T. A.	...	...	...	2,212 0 0	430 0 0 † ‡
8	V. A.	...	...	...	360 0 0	68 0 0
<i>Saktawat.</i>						
9	S. A.	...	...	...	2,610 0 0	501 0 0 † ‡
10	K. A.	...	...	...	50 0 0	10 0 0
<i>Ranawat.</i>						
11	S. A.	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	480 0 0
12	D. A.	...	...	...	600 0 0	115 0 0
13	M. A.	...	...	...	250 6 0	49 0 0
<i>Bathwa.</i>						
14	P. A.	...	...	...	2,238 0 0	429 0 0
15	S. A.	...	...	...	777 0 0	149 0 0
<i>Kishanwat.</i>						
16	S. A.	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	192 0 0
<i>Other.</i>						
17	S. A.	1,600 6 0	307 0 0
Total				...	18,773 0 0	3,602 0 0
Grand Total				...	45,980 12 6	7,726 0 0

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Statement No V.

List of Jajirdars whose services have not been converted into cash by order.

Sl. No.	Name of Jajirdar	Total of 1000	Amount of 1000	Total
BALLET				
<i>Jaja</i>				
1	Total	2000	1000	
<i>Chakras</i>				
2	Chakra	1000	1000	
3	Chakra	1000	1000	
4	Chakra	1000	1000	
5	Chakra	1000	1000	
6	Chakra	1000	1000	
<i>Kammas</i>				
7	Kamma	1000	1000	
8	Kamma	1000	1000	
9	Kamma	1000	1000	
10	Kamma	1000	1000	
11	Kamma	1000	1000	
12	Kamma	1000	1000	
<i>Chakras</i>				
13	Chakra	1000	1000	
14	Chakra	1000	1000	
Total		2000	1000	
KANAKI BATH				
<i>Jaja</i>				
15	Jaja	1000	1000	
16	Jaja	1000	1000	
17	Jaja	1000	1000	
18	Jaja	1000	1000	
19	Jaja	1000	1000	
20	Jaja	1000	1000	
21	Jaja	1000	1000	
<i>Kammas</i>				
22	Kamma	1000	1000	
HUNTING PLANTS OR CHOWKS IN KANAKI BATH				
<i>Jaja</i>				
23	Jaja	1000	1000	
<i>Chakras</i>				
24	Chakra	1000	1000	
25	Chakra	1000	1000	
26	Chakra	1000	1000	
<i>Kammas</i>				
27	Kamma	1000	1000	
<i>Chakras</i>				
28	Chakra	1000	1000	
<i>Kammas</i>				
29	Kamma	1000	1000	
<i>Chakras</i>				
30	Chakra	1000	1000	
31	Chakra	1000	1000	
Total		2000	1000	
Total of 1000		2000	1000	

(ii) Qaid Khalsa.

A grant of Jagir is generally speaking personal, that is for the life time of the person to whom the grant is made. This dictum is confirmed by the procedure adopted on the demise of a Jagirdar. When a Jagirdar dies, the State formally takes over the charge of the villages by sending an officer under a Qaid Khalsa Chutthi. Later on a new Patta is issued in the name of the successor. Generally the new grant under His Highness' sign manual is issued in the case of a real son. In case of adoption previous sanction of the Ruler is essential. Before the issue of a Patta, a succession fee or Qaid Nazrana is levied at the rate of one year's income if the successor be a real son. Fifty per cent. more is charged in the case of an adopted son. There are a few Sarkars, such as Amrit, Gogunda, Kanore, Banera who have to pay only 8 per cent. of their income as succession fee.

It has been noticed that the Jagirdars, specially the Umraos have in their possession more villages than mentioned in their Patta. The reason put forth by them is that either the old names have changed or they are hamlets newly inhabited within the limits of some of their Patta villages. It is also noticed that some of the villages mentioned in Pattas are not in their possession. Mahrana Shri Panch Singh did not like to issue a Patta that did not strictly agree with the numbers of village that were held by Jagirdars in possession and consequently stopped the practice of issuing of fresh Patta on the demise of a Jagirdar. This departure from the old practice is not advisable. If a liberal line of policy were adopted, the best procedure in the interest of both the State and Jagirdar would be to ascertain the actual number of villages in the possession of Jagirdar in excess of those mentioned in the Patta and on such of them as were not mentioned in the previous Pattas, Chhatoni and Chakri on recognised principle may be levied, and the possession of Jagirdars confirmed by a fresh grant as has recently been done in the case of Shankargadh (Deogarh). Under this procedure the State will get its dues and Jagirdars will retain their old possession.

With the connivance of State officials some of the Jagirdars have been avoiding the payment of succession fee or Nazrana. On suitable occasions this irregularity has been rectified. The list of those who have now agreed to pay succession fee is given below :—

Serial Number.	Name of Thana.	Amount of Succession Fee.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Bara	100 0 0	
2	Bara	100 0 0	
3	Bara	100 0 0	
4	Bara	100 0 0	
5	Bara	100 0 0	
6	Bara	100 0 0	
7	Bara	100 0 0	
8	Bara	100 0 0	
9	Bara	100 0 0	
10	Bara	100 0 0	
11	Bara	100 0 0	
12	Bara	100 0 0	
13	Bara	100 0 0	
14	Bara	100 0 0	
15	Bara	100 0 0	
16	Bara	100 0 0	
17	Bara	100 0 0	
18	Bara	100 0 0	
19	Bara	100 0 0	
20	Bara	100 0 0	
21	Bara	100 0 0	
22	Bara	100 0 0	
23	Bara	100 0 0	
24	Bara	100 0 0	
25	Bara	100 0 0	
26	Bara	100 0 0	
27	Bara	100 0 0	
28	Bara	100 0 0	
29	Bara	100 0 0	
30	Bara	100 0 0	
31	Bara	100 0 0	
32	Bara	100 0 0	
33	Bara	100 0 0	
34	Bara	100 0 0	
35	Bara	100 0 0	
36	Bara	100 0 0	
37	Bara	100 0 0	
38	Bara	100 0 0	
39	Bara	100 0 0	
40	Bara	100 0 0	
41	Bara	100 0 0	
42	Bara	100 0 0	
43	Bara	100 0 0	
44	Bara	100 0 0	
45	Bara	100 0 0	
46	Bara	100 0 0	
47	Bara	100 0 0	
48	Bara	100 0 0	
49	Bara	100 0 0	
50	Bara	100 0 0	
51	Bara	100 0 0	
52	Bara	100 0 0	
53	Bara	100 0 0	
54	Bara	100 0 0	
55	Bara	100 0 0	
56	Bara	100 0 0	
57	Bara	100 0 0	
58	Bara	100 0 0	
59	Bara	100 0 0	
60	Bara	100 0 0	
61	Bara	100 0 0	
62	Bara	100 0 0	
63	Bara	100 0 0	
64	Bara	100 0 0	
65	Bara	100 0 0	
66	Bara	100 0 0	
67	Bara	100 0 0	
68	Bara	100 0 0	
69	Bara	100 0 0	
70	Bara	100 0 0	
71	Bara	100 0 0	
72	Bara	100 0 0	
73	Bara	100 0 0	
74	Bara	100 0 0	
75	Bara	100 0 0	
76	Bara	100 0 0	
77	Bara	100 0 0	
78	Bara	100 0 0	
79	Bara	100 0 0	
80	Bara	100 0 0	
81	Bara	100 0 0	
82	Bara	100 0 0	
83	Bara	100 0 0	
84	Bara	100 0 0	
85	Bara	100 0 0	
86	Bara	100 0 0	
87	Bara	100 0 0	
88	Bara	100 0 0	
89	Bara	100 0 0	
90	Bara	100 0 0	
91	Bara	100 0 0	
92	Bara	100 0 0	
93	Bara	100 0 0	
94	Bara	100 0 0	
95	Bara	100 0 0	
96	Bara	100 0 0	
97	Bara	100 0 0	
98	Bara	100 0 0	
99	Bara	100 0 0	
100	Bara	100 0 0	

(D) JUDICIAL POWERS.

Judicial powers exercised by the Solas were not regulated on any scale and had been a source of constant worry and trouble. To regularise and control these powers on Solas, a Committee was appointed—

1. Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor.
2. Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera.
3. Dewan Bahadur Kanwer Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister.
4. Pandit Madanmohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.
5. Mr. C. G. C. Trench, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner.

Their unanimous recommendation received His Highness' sanction. They are as follows :—

1. Decisions and orders of Raj Shree Mahakma Khas and Mahendraj Sabha, supreme Courts of the State, shall always be binding on the Thikana.

2. Except in cases defined in section 3 and in those in which the Thikana is a party, all other cases mentioned in the Indian Penal Code occurring within the limits of a Thikana shall be enquired into, tried and decided by the Thikana.

For this Section and the following Sections, Thikana will not be considered a party to the suit where though the Thikana is complainant the other parties therein have no objection to the proceedings being conducted and the case being decided by the Thikana Court.

In cases detailed in this section all incomes derived from Court-fees, moneys as per law, would go to the Thikana.

(3) All cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, Thuggy, Sati, slavery, counterfeiting coin and State documents, rape, forgery, offences against the State occurring within the limits of the Thikana shall immediately, as they occur, be reported to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha and the nearest Darbar's Police Station. Enquiry of such cases shall be conducted by the Thikana and the Darbar Police jointly. Enquiry need not be held up pending the arrival of Darbar Police.

The Thikana shall with their opinion commit to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha all cases mentioned above after the conclusion of the trial with the records and the materials relating thereto. The income accruing from Stamp, &c. &c., would go to the Darbar.

4. The Thikana Courts are empowered to award imprisonment of offenders up to a not exceeding 3 years and fine upto Rs. 1,000.

(5) All cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party, where the suit value does not exceed Rs. 10,000, or the suit value cannot be estimated, or the plaintiff files a suit in the Thikana Court, will be heard by the Thikana, provided that the defendant or one of the defendants reside within the limits of the Thikana Court; if there are more than one defendant and the principal property is situated within the limits of the Thikana.

(6) All cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party and where the suit value exceeds Rs. 10,000, will be referred to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha and the Thikana, after due enquiry, pro-

vided they satisfy all conditions mentioned in Section 5. Court-fees and other fees in such cases will go to the Darbar.

For this and proceeding sections the Thikana would not be considered a party when the opposite party has no objection to the case being tried and decided by the Thikana Court.

(7) According to the conditions laid down in Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6 all cases in which Thikana is a party will be tried in the nearest Sessions Judge Court.

(8) Where the Thikana is plaintiff no Court-fee would be charged at the time of instituting the suit but in case it is decided against the Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per law, from Thikana and in case it is decided in favour of Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per Rules, from the defendant.

(9) Applications presented by the Thikana would be accepted on ordinary paper.

(10) Appeals from the decisions and orders of the Thikana Court would be to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sahay who will pass such orders as it deems necessary.

(11) Raj Shri Mahendraj Sahay is empowered to send for the file of any case pending in the Thikana Court and to pass such orders as they deem necessary. They are further empowered to transfer any case to Sessions and the District Judge for trial on sufficient grounds or try it in the Sahay itself.

(12) The right of receiving Court-fees and fine in such cases shall be determined by Sections 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

(13) Criminals punished by the Thikana Courts can be kept in their jails provided the arrangements and buildings are such as have been approved by the Darbar.

(14) Any Officer specially empowered can inspect the Thikana jails and if they are found unsatisfactory reasonable time limit would be given to set them right.

(15) Thikana Courts shall be inspected by any officer specially deputed for the purpose.

(16) All orders, laws and circulars which have been or would be sanctioned by the Darbar shall be binding on the Thikana Courts.

(17) Persons residing within the limits of the Thikana Court shall be summoned by the Darbar and their Courts through the Thikana, but the Darbar and their Courts would summon them directly in case the Thikana fails to comply within a proper time limit. Persons residing within Khalsa or other Thikana limits can be summoned through District Officers or Thikana concerned.

(18) Fines imposed on residents of Thikanas shall be realised through them, while on those residing within Khalsa or other Thikana shall be realised through the District Officers or the Thikana concerned.

(19) All clerks holding enquiry, investigation or trial in Civil or Criminal cases should be competent and of good character.

(20) In case the Darbar find that the arrangement of the Thikana in regard to the exercise of powers entrusted to them is not satisfactory, a Judicial Officer will be appointed by the Darbar at Thikana's cost. If there is interference or contumacy on the part of the Thikanas, His Highness shall pass such orders as he may deem necessary.

The following circular was issued on Bhado Badi 4th, Samvat 1987 with regard to matters that can be taken up by the Umraos on executive side :—

"All Umraos are permitted to settle matters concerning their revenue, adoption of Shikmi Jagirdars and their Chakri, disobedience of order and confiscation of Jagir granted by the Thikana. The aggrieved party shall have the right of appeal to Raj Shri Mehakma Khas and during its pendency no action ought to be taken by the Thikana".

The Thikanas have been permitted to use the following seal on Judicial papers :—

<p>श्री एकलिंगजी. श्री राम जी. जुडिशियल कोर्ट कानोड. राज्य मेवाड सम्वत् १९८७ आसोज सुद ९</p>
--

(B) JAGIR HELD BY PERSONS OTHER THAN RAJPUTS.

Besides Rajputs *Mutsahs* (officials) and *Piswars* (Courtiers) hold Jagirs. Among the official class there are the *Mahajins* and *Kayasths*, and among the courtiers, *Dhahans* (Foster brothers) and *Dhankris* (Slaves). These Jagirs are held on a different tenure. They pay no *Chhatoond* but render personal service only by attending the Palace, where their services are utilised by the Ruler for such purposes as he deems fit.

As far as the official class is concerned, it can fairly be expected that their constant attendance at the Court shall have to be abandoned and the time will come when they will be required to pay the usual *Chhatoond* to begin with, and the levy of other legitimate Raj dues will follow, such as the commutation of service into cash, and the levy of succession fee.

As regards the Courtiers, with the exception of those who hold substantial Jagirs—and such cases are only a few—all others will continue to render personal service as they are doing now.

In short, the official class ultimately shall have to pay all the legitimate Raj dues on the average actual income found at the time when these dues are levied.

In these Jagirs till now the revenue was equally divided amongst the sons but the eldest son recently began to claim a larger share and it gave rise to many disputes. Consequently His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has laid down for future guidance a rule under which the eldest son is to get 0-12-0 and the remaining 0-14-0 are to be shared equally by the younger sons. The major share of the Jagir under this rule was allotted to the eldest son on the ground that he had to render personal service to the Darbar and should therefore be better provided for.

A list of Jagirs held by different classes of *Mutsahs* and *Piswars* is detailed below. It indicates the extent of influence that each class has at the Court. *Mahajins* hold Jagir yielding about Rs. 25,000 per year, *Kayasths* about Rs. 12,500 and *Dhahans* and *Dhankris* nearly half of what the *Kayasths* hold.

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsahs and Piswars, and their income.

Serial Number	Jagirs		Name of Village	Annual Income	Income of other sources & other interests	Total Income	Remarks
	Caste	Name					
RAJPUTS							
				Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	
1	Kachh	Indrajit Singh	1 Noharia 2 Panna	875 0 0 2900 0 0	12 0 0	8875 0 0	
2	"	Prasanna Lal Indrajit Singh	Tara Panna in Nohia	85 0 0		85 0 0	
3	Panna	Begum Singh	Panna Panna	275 0 0		275 0 0	
4	Panna	Indrajit Singh	Panna	85 0 0	21 0 0	106 0 0	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsabdis and
Paswans, and their income—(continued.)

Serial number.	Jagirdar.		Name of village.	Annual income.	Income of other miscellaneous lands.	Total income.	REMARKS.
	Caste.	Name.					
MAHAJANS —(Concluded).							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
				700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
1	"	Devi Singh	Saxi Khori				
2	"	1 Bihari	..	1,200 0 0	105 0 0	6,805 0 0	
		2 Govha with hamlet	..	1,500 0 0			
		3 Deoh	..	2,500 0 0			
		4 Rajoli-kh-khori.	..	1,500 0 0			
3	"	Akbar Singh, Bhai Singh	1 Saxpura	1,000 0 0	377 0 0	5,668 0 0	
			2 Ghanoh	1,400 0 0	120 0 0		
			3 Jopva	1,700 0 0	271 0 0		
			4 Singva	1,800 0 0	..		
4	"	Lachman Singh, Shardi Singh	Patka-Khori	2,500 0 0	175 0 0	2,675 0 0	
5	"	Nawal Singh	Senthi	2,500 0 0	145 0 0	2,645 0 0	
6	"	Udai Lal	1 Eklingpura	1,000 0 0	65 0 0	2,465 0 0	
			2 Sankhara	1,400 0 0			
			3 Zahmpura				
7	"	Jagannath Singh	1 Dhundhri	1,400 0 0	Badh	2,200 0 0	
			2 Abod	800 0 0			
8	"	Taj Singh Jagat Singh	Zahmpura	2,171 0 0	..	2,171 0 0	
9	"	Lachman Singh, Govind Singh	1 Lapsia Khori	1,300 0 0	45 0 0	2,046 0 0	
			2 Ranja	701 0 0	..		
10	"	Jivan Singh, Jyowant Singh, Madan Singh	Barora	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
11	"	Chhagan Singh	Jitawas	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0	
12	"	Ramesh Singh	Agarpura	500 0 0	245 0 0	745 0 0	
13	"	Gopal Singh	Bilva	400 0 0	115 0 0	515 0 0	
14	"	Bhai Singh	1 Kherandya	200 0 0	..	450 0 0	
			2 Madra	250 0 0			
15	"	Mati Singh	Padha	225 0 0	90 0 0	315 0 0	
16	"	Ramesh Singh, Anand	Kadka Guda	200 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	
17	"	Rajpal Lal	Madra	151 0 0	50 0 0	201 0 0	
18	"	Bhupal Singh	Dson	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
19	"	Lalpal Singh, Madan Lal, Madan	1 Ladparadaha	725 0 0	121 0 0	1,346 0 0	
			2 Mohaspur Khori	500 0 0			
20	"	Gopal Singh, Preet Singh, Gopal Singh	1 Ladparadaha	725 0 0	101 0 0	1,229 0 0	
			2 Chhokpura	200 0 0			
			3 Khatkha	200 0 0			
21	"	Govind Singh	Arora	700 0 0	24 0 0	724 0 0	
22	"	Gopal Singh	1 Chhokpura	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
23	"	Gopal Singh	1 ..	700 0 0	150 0 0	850 0 0	
24	"	Kishan Singh	Chhokpura	12 0 0	12 0 0	476 0 0	
25	"	Gopal Singh	1 ..	100 0 0	70 0 0	550 0 0	
			2 ..	50 0 0			
26	"	Gopal Singh	1 ..	44 0 0	..	44 0 0	
27	"	Gopal Singh	1 ..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
				1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutasaddis and
Paswans, and their income—(Continued)

Serial Number	J. 212		Name of Village	Annual Revenue	Revenue of other persons holding lands		Total Revenue	Remarks
	Caste	Name			Taxes	Fees		
KANTHIA								
1	Pandit	Kojank Singh	Patlipur	5000 0 0			5000 0 0	
2	"	Jai Nath Jai Nath Harish Nath	1 Bakhala 2 Patli 3 Bapli 4 Mangra 5 Kach with Kheri 6 They get each in lieu of the income of the land grant ed to them in Thur, Dharu and Dhapra	1000 0 0 750 0 0 800 0 0 1200 0 0 350 0 0 250 0 0	200 0 0	4050 0 0		
3	Pandit	Patan Singh	Bhakar	2100 0 0			2100 0 0	
4	"	Magan Lal	Vara	1000 0 0	150 0 0		1200 0 0	
5	"	Pardal, Phan Singh	Cash on account of Lakha	1100 0 0	10 0 0		1100 0 0	
6	"	M. B. Chandel	Banai	700 0 0	100		800 0 0	
7	"	Amrit Chandel	Kheri	650 0 0			650 0 0	
8	"	Dakh Chandel	Sargan	250 0 0	15 0 0		265 0 0	
9	"	Chakrath, Jagdish Nath, Jagan Nath	Banari	100 0 0	10 0 0		110 0 0	
10	"	Raj Kunt Lal	1 Banrai 2 Banta	900 0 0 1200 0 0			2100 0 0	
11	"	Raj Kishan Singh	Mandap	750 0 0			750 0 0	
12	"	Mahant Pardal	1 Banta 2 Banta 3 Banta	250 0 0 425 0 0 250 0 0	800 0 0		1525 0 0	
13	"	Mahant Pardal Lal, Parth Lal, Guram Lal	Two Banta in Banta	400 0 0			400 0 0	
14	"	Mahant Pardal	1 Banta 2 Banta in Banta	150 0 0 150 0 0			300 0 0	
15	"	Mahant Pardal	Banta	250 0 0			250 0 0	
16	"	Mahant Pardal	Banta	250 0 0			250 0 0	
17	"	Mahant Pardal	1 Banta 2 Banta	150 0 0 150 0 0	200 0 0		500 0 0	
18	"	Mahant Pardal	1 Banta	150 0 0	200 0 0		350 0 0	
19	"	Mahant Pardal	Banta	150 0 0			150 0 0	
20	"	Mahant Pardal	Banta	150 0 0			150 0 0	
				2000	2000		4000	

In addition to these there are small Musf's pertaining to small village temples or *Devras*. Their details have not yet been scheduled.

In Sasinik and Udaik Musf the property is partitioned equally amongst the sons.

Amongst Khindirshins there are *sthandharis* ('sthan' means a place held sacred being once the seat of a Golly, ascetic or some well-known religious preacher and 'Dhari' means a holder). About such incomes there was no regular register, but one has now been prepared. Here is its summary :—

S. No.	Name of the district where the Musf lies.	Name of Musf.	For one or more regular payments	Amount paid (Rs.)	
				Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.
	Udaipur City	Mitharam, to Dargahgawa	—	2,664 6 6	2,314 4 0
	"	Hanuman Lal	—	714 9 4	2,015 0 0
2	"	Trayogwar, to Dargah	—	2,671 9 4	4 8 0
4	"	Dargah Khatim	—	1,327 12 9	411 0 0
5	"	Khera Moh	—	9,000 0 0	113 4 0
6	"	Umarwar, to Dargah	—	1,700 2 9	6 12 0
7	"	Kodwar, to Dargah	—	4,300 9 9	—
8	"	Thakurji, to Dargah	—	1,000 10 0	—
9	"	to Dargah	—	1,000 11 4	—
10	"	to Dargah	—	6,000 12 2	—
11	Chittor	Dargah	—	2,314 10 4	0 0 0
12	"	Pargah	—	2,319 9 0	—
13	Bharat	Dargah	—	1,231 0 0	—
14	Jaipur	Alga	—	1,000 0 0	—
15	to other districts	—	—	2,000 12 0	1,315 12 0
Total			—	1,000 4 9	1,315 12 0

If any *sthandharis* leads an immoral or unworthy life he is removed and another man put in his place.

Formerly Bhat Ram Shankarji used to enquire about their rights in Udaipur which caused them and their witnesses a lot of inconvenience and expenditure. A more convenient method is now adopted. The district officers concerned conduct the enquiry and submit papers to Raj Sahi Mahakam Khay.

Full information is not yet available as to the acreage of the different kinds of Musf and so no detailed list could be given. From a summary enquiry it has been found that in all districts there are 461 villages and 2,30,255 bighas of land held in Musf.

It was generally noticed that Musfars used to sell or mortgage their land and thus lost their holdings for good. To put a stop to this practice His Highness the late Maharaja Sahib issued a circular in Samvat year 1974 that no Musfar should mortgage or sell Musf land nor should any body purchase or receive in mortgage any such land. All transactions contrary to this rule will be held null and void and Musf confiscated without any consideration for the money advanced thereon.

Even before the publication of the above circular a large number of Muafi land was already sold or mortgaged. Hence it has necessitated the framing of fresh rules for redeeming such mortgages. Enquiries will be made to find out the actual amount the mortgagee may have recovered upto date. If the total amount comes to twice the mortgage money the land will be redeemed forthwith. However, if the amount secured falls short of double the mortgage money the balance would be made good by continuing the possession of the mortgage to such number of years as may bring him the balance. Baras kati provided the number of years does not exceed 24. At the expiry of this period the land will be restored to the Muafidar.

In many cases it is found that a Muafidar has mortgaged or sold both Kharam and Bhog and after that he died issueless. There the mortgagee or the buyer is regarded as Kharamdar and rent fixed on it as on other tenants of the village.

GENERAL.

(i) DOCTRINE OF LAPSE (MURISALA).

Doctrine of Lapse is of ancient origin. Its full application was neglected on account of various influences at work. The more so as many of the Ministers during their incumbency looked more to their personal interest than to that of the State. In order to apply strictly this principle even in case of the Solis, Maharaja Shri Pateh Singh resumed the Thakana of Asind which was held by a member of the most influential clan, the Chundiwats. This resumption was based on the ground that the last holder died without an issue and that there was no direct male descendant surviving of the original grantee. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupal Singh is applying the principle vigorously.

Jagir is to be granted only in consideration of some special service and now the time is fast approaching when the real test to justify fresh Jagir would be, whether the original grantee has rendered such service as has brought permanent benefit to the State or to the Ruler. In future this factor alone would entitle their continuance. To avoid the application of the principle skillful manoeuvring has been resorted to but in time to come these moves will not go undetected and the State interests will carry the day.

During the reign of the present Maharaja 114 villages carrying an annual income of Rs. 87,511-0-0 have reverted to Khalsa under this very principle, a detailed list of which is given below:—

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Murisala Act.

Serial number.	Name of village	Present Income	Khalsa.
		Rs. a p.	
1	H. to Gharoti	219 0 0	
2	Alteppor	731 0 0	
3	Field po	1-1 0 0	
4	Kaf-khet	112 0 0	
5	Mangara	210 12 0	
6	Pabla Khara	200 0 0	
7	Low Khanda	1,600 0 0	
8	Ker a Pabla Khara	72 12 0	
9	Ch. Kh. I	700 12 0	
10	Dawa Khara	210 12 0	
11	V. Kh. I	2,000 0 0	
12	P. Kh. I (M. Kh.)	100 0 0	
13	Kh. Kh. I	1,000 12 0	
14	P. Kh. I	1,000 0 0	
15	P. Kh. I	100 0 0	

Statement showing the villages controlled under Munro
Act—(continued).

Serial number	Name of village						Revenue in Rs.	Remarks
							Rs. P. A.	
22	Isakker	—	—	—	—	—	66 0 0	
23	Agara	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
24	Arara	—	—	—	—	—	64 0 0	
25	Nanara	—	—	—	—	—	2,100 0 0	
26	Panam-khetti	—	—	—	—	—	1,371 0 0	
27	Kerla-kakhera	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	
28	Bera-ki-Bhetti	—	—	—	—	—	121 0 0	
29	Jarda	—	—	—	—	—	2,311 0 0	
30	Barara	—	—	—	—	—	2,140 0 0	
31	Bard	—	—	—	—	—	6,101 0 0	
32	Hanigera	—	—	—	—	—	1,120 0 0	
33	Alhagga	—	—	—	—	—	216 0 0	
34	Ganagga	—	—	—	—	—	201 0 0	
35	Jak-g'jara	—	—	—	—	—	142 0 0	
36	Bamra	—	—	—	—	—	2,002 10 0	
37	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	
38	Jalap	—	—	—	—	—	602 0 0	
39	Pata Talav	—	—	—	—	—	670 0 0	
40	Phanaj-kakhera	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	
41	Lajalera	—	—	—	—	—	217 0 0	
42	Naya Tera	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	
43	Mirala-ki-Bhetti	—	—	—	—	—	120 0 0	
44	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
45	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	70 0 0	
46	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
47	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
48	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
49	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
50	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
51	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
52	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
53	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
54	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
55	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
56	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
57	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
58	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
59	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
60	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
61	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
62	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
63	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
64	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
65	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
66	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
67	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
68	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
69	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
70	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
71	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
72	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
73	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
74	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
75	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
76	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
77	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
78	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
79	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
80	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
81	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
82	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
83	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
84	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
85	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
86	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
87	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
88	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
89	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
90	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
91	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
92	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
93	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
94	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
95	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
96	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
97	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
98	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
99	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	
100	Baria	—	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	

(ii) FOREST.

Both in Khalsa and Jagirs there are forests. Their area is about 250 sq. miles in Khalsa and 2500 sq. miles in Jagir. On account of the negligence of the Raj District Officers, Jagirdars have succeeded in making large encroachment on the Khalsa forest land round about their Jagir villages. It has been decided that in such Jagir village land lying fallow should in no case be in excess of twice the occupied area and five times the crop area. The forest area remaining in excess should be taken over by Darbar as Bakhat and brought under conservancy.

Forests were not properly protected and the laws made for its conservation were not observed. It has now been decided to allot at least one out of the forest area in each village sufficient for the grazing of its cattle and meeting its agricultural requirements. The rest is to be divided into blocks to be worked on a systematic plan.

In the workings of the Patta it is distinctly stated that possession is to be given over the crop signifying that, for other products such as fuel and grass on the surface and mineral on or under the surface, the Darbar retain its right. The general practice confirms this view, as Jagirdars enjoy only revenues derived from the agricultural produce or from cesses levied on the villages on their residential plots, industry and property. But the income derived from grass and wood do not form part of his revenues and for them he has to pay cesses under the name of Khar (grass), Lekar (wood). It is in some places termed Khunt-kati.

Many Jagirdars begin to take full advantage of the forest produce in contravention of the workings of the Patta grant, and had in some cases given up the payment of Khar-Lekar. In deference to their having enjoyed this unwarranted liberty for a long time it has been ruled that the Darbar should exercise full supervision over the Jagir forests in future and levy 2/3/- in a rupee as royalty in the revenue of forests lying within Jagir areas, and 1/12/- annas etc to go to the Jagirdar.

A list of those Jagirdars who have consented to pay 2/3/- in a rupee as royalty and accepted the Forest Rules is given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Thikana	S. No.	Name of the Thikana
1.	Gogunda	13	Phera
2.	Isari	14	Khayatpara
3.	Pharigwal	15	Jaitpara
4.	Hamirgarh	16	Jakaria
5.	Makumara	17	Jang's
6.	Kalsket	18	Lakhas
7.	Jakaria	19	Mas'har Jangar (District Jangar)
8.	Lipjait	20	Larkar
9.	Yokan	21	Gatwala's
10.	Lari	22	Kachan (District Mas'har)
11.	Chandipara	23	Paratla
12.	Deot's (District Jangar)	24	Lakha (Phera)

S. No.	Name of the Thikana.	S. No.	Name of the Thikana
25.	Nirani.	33.	Amalda (Jahazpur.)
26.	Tarnat Khara (District Jahazpur.)	34.	Netawal.
27.	Akharpur.	35.	Shyampur (Jahazpur).
28.	Mochri, Pinda	36.	Singoli.
29.	Jharol.	37.	Gotra.
30.	Satola.	38.	Mungana.
31.	Arunda	39.	Metha Laxman Sinhaji (Palka-khara).
32.	Anda		

(iii) MINES.

“खाण दाण खान श्री राजरा छै” is the old adage. They are the royal prerogatives. The word खाण means jurisdiction, दाण means customs, and खान means minerals, *e.g.*, stones, garnet, soap stone, marble, lead, iron, gold, silver, precious stones, mica, coal, oil etc.

Detailed account has already been given elsewhere of Judicial powers.

Some of the Jagirdars have begun to levy customs duty. This unwarranted procedure is now being stopped.

A separate department for mines has been established. Rules have been framed to control all the mines within the limits of Jagir and Muafi villages. Jagirdars, Muafidars or the tenants are allowed to take out stone for building purposes. After its establishment three more mines of soap stone have been discovered, and contracts have been given for garnet mining. The income of the Department in Samvat year 1900 was Rs. 27,946 Chittori and Rs. 8,111 Kaldar.

(or) EXCISE.

In order to check the excessive use of liquor and to see that it is properly distilled and not vitiated by any ingredients, injurious to health, a separate Department was set up for its supervision in the Samvat year 1980.

Formerly every Jagirdar, whether big or small, used to distil his own liquor as much as he liked. To check this freedom the number of Bhattis (stills) has been reduced. In Samvat year 1987 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of granting compensation to Jagirdars for abolishing all the stills in their Jagirs and limiting the number of Bhattis allowed to them annually and on ceremonial occasions. Its members were :—

- (1) Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera,
- (2) Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor,
- (3) Dewan Bahadur Kanwar Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister,
- (4) Mr. P. G. C. Trench, C. I. L., Revenue Commissioner,
- (5) Balu Madan Mohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.

The recommendations of the Committee were approved by His Highness and given effect to from 1st January, 1931.

Compensation.

- (1) Compensation was to be given to Umraos only and not to any other Jagirdars.
- (2) The amount fixed for compensation should be multiple of ten. It would be the duly checked and attested income received by the Thikana in the Samvat year 1980 plus 20%. The amount so fixed would be given by half-yearly instalments from the Excise Department or District Office whichever is nearer to the Thikana concerned.
- (3) In calculating the amount of compensation, the Abkari income of Shikmi Jagirdars would neither be calculated nor compensated. But in case Thikana desires that can issue liquor to Shikmi Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions from the fixed Bhattis allowed to them.
- (4) Only Umraos can distil 100 Bhattis in a year for their private use under excise supervision, the weight of one Bhatti being one maund of Mutha. Umraos can send liquor by way of present to one who is authorised to distil Bhattis, provided the quantity is very limited. But the information of such presents should be given to Excise Department and its copy should be sent with the bearer.
- (5) On ceremonial and other like occasions a certain reasonable quantity of liquor be supplied to the Umraos at original cost or purchase price given to distil Bhattis under Excise supervision.

Statement showing the number of stalls (Battis) allotted to Butts.

Serial Number	Name of the Village	Number of Battis
1	Pajya	2
2	Pajpur	1
3	Hanagarh	22
4	Pach-Pachia	23
5	Pachia	24
6	Patna	25
7	Kolua	26
8	Kanaga	27
9	Potharda	10
10	Mahua	10
11	Kharakul	10
12	Numbakara	10
13	Phagunpura	10
14	Ganaga	10
15	Samal	2
16	Nelawal	12
17	Kalchika	12
18	Samal	1
19	Samal	12
20	Phagunpura	12
21	Samal	12
22	Kolua	12

Statement showing the number of Battis (stalls) allotted to Janghars other than Uraars and Butts, whose income is above Rs. 6000.

Serial Number	Name of Janghar	Is one of the 12 %	Number of Battis (stalls) allotted to him (10000)	Number of Battis (stalls) allotted to him (10000)
1	Janghar	Yes	12	12
2	Janghar	Yes	12	12
3	Janghar	Yes	12	12
4	Janghar	Yes	12	12
5	Janghar	Yes	12	12
6	Janghar	Yes	12	12
7	Janghar	Yes	12	12
8	Janghar	Yes	12	12
9	Janghar	Yes	12	12
10	Janghar	Yes	12	12
11	Janghar	Yes	12	12
12	Janghar	Yes	12	12
13	Janghar	Yes	12	12
14	Janghar	Yes	12	12
15	Janghar	Yes	12	12
16	Janghar	Yes	12	12

Maharaj Nahar Singhji is allowed 5 Bhattis in a year, and Bareth Chalak Dangi 5 Bhattis at original cost.

A scale of Bhattis allowed to all other Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions is given below :—

Income as entered in Patta between Rs.	4000 and 5000	Five Bhattis.
„ „ „ Rs.	3000 „ 4000	Four „
„ „ „ Rs.	2000 „ 3000	Three „
„ „ „ Rs.	1000 „ 2000	Two „
„ „ „ below Rs.	1000 „	One Bhatti.

On ceremonial occasions a special percentage would be allowed to the *Uthnos* and the *Battis* on their fixed Bhattis, a list of which is given below :—

Sl. No.	Description	Those who are entitled to more than 16 distillations		Those who are entitled to 16 or less than 16 distillations	
		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	40	per cent.	50	per cent.
2.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	40	„ „	50	„ „
3.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	20	„ „	25	„ „
4.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	15	„ „	20	„ „
5.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	8	„ „	10	„ „
6.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	5	„ „	7	„ „
7.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	20	„ „	25	„ „
8.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	75	„ „	80	„ „
9.	For <i>Uthnos</i> and <i>Battis</i> only.	40	„ „	50	„ „

OPIMUM

People in Mewar stocked large quantities of opium with no definite plan to dispose of them. There were no rules for the exercise of State control. The result was, that smuggling was practiced on a large scale. Hence arrangements had to be made to stock all opium at one place in a warehouse under State supervision and to find legitimate markets. About 800 chests of approved quality are sold every year to Government and to other internal consumption to license-holders.

In order to facilitate the sale of large quantity of old stock, cultivation of opium was suspended for a certain period. Under recent arrangements Government will purchase the present stock by the end of the year 1936 and whatever remains would be sufficient for internal consumption for the next five years.

Future plans are :—

1. When the stock of approved quality has been purchased by the Government, the State will cultivate, manufacture and purchase or sell opium for internal consumption.

2. The Government will purchase stock left over after the Government purchase of the stock for five years for internal use. Ordinarily the Government will purchase stock for five years and so opium cultivation will be continued till the year 1941.

(3) Rules would be framed and given effect to for opium cultivation, the price of juice and other allied subjects.

(4) The price of opium will be kept on a level that with all the restrictions laid down tenants may be forthcoming to cultivate it.

(5) Opium produced in Mewar has linseed oil in it and formerly it was exported to Jodhpur and Jaipur. Hence, it is fervently hoped that the Government will kindly see their way to purchase as much as is required in preparing opium for external consumption in Neemuch Factory from Mewar so that more may be cultivated to the benefit of the agriculturists.

Other intoxicating drugs like Bhang, Ganja, Charas are sold through license-holders. Ganja cultivation is prohibited.

Any body below the age of 14 found smoking is punished under the rules framed for this purpose.

There has been a gradual rise in the income of the Excise Department. Here is a summary :—

In 1900	it was	Rs. 88,276.
In 1907	"	Rs. 3,02,076
In 1909	"	Rs. 6,15,174.

(c) COURT OF WARDS.

Formerly there was no proper arrangement for managing Jagirs whose holders were either minors, heavily indebted or incapable of managing the affairs of their states. A new department called "Shishu Hit Karini Sabha" was established under two officers—one a Sirdar and the other a Mutasaddi.

Formerly it was a practice that pending the realisation of the arrears of the states dues in full the execution of decrees and claims of other creditors were suspended. It was hard and unfair to them. It has now been ruled that where the present income of the Thikana as distinguished from the Rankh of 1907 on which Chakri has been commuted into cash is Rs. 1,000, a sum of Rs. 200 should be set apart for payment of Chhatound, Chakri and other Jagats and the remaining sum of Rs. 800 be counted as a unit of 16 annas and distributed as follows :—

14 0 0	Thikana expenses	...	...	8 ann.
4 0 0	State debts	...	...	4 ann.
2 0 0	Other debts	...	...	1 ann. 6 p.
7 0 0	Courts of Wards expenses	...	...	1 ann. 9 p.
7 0 0	Unexpected or other miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	9 p.
...				
...			Total	16 ann.

A list of the 6 Umrao and 151 other Jagir Thikanas under this Department's management is detailed below :—

Thikana.		Income.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	...	3,29,020 0 0	3,78,578 0 0	
2	...	71,101 7 0	66,344 0 0	
...		2,75,538 0 0	2,66,717 0 0	
Total		...	7,11,619 0 0	

The annual expenditure of this Department is Rs. 16,704.

NEW GRANTS.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Shri Bhupal Singh has been graciously pleased to grant Jagir and Muafi to :—

Sl. No.	Name of person.	No. of	Revenue		Remarks
			Jagir.	Muafi.	
1	Dewan Fakir Khan Bahadur Khan Bahadur	1	Shikhar	2700 0 0	
		2	Shikhar	2700 0 0	
		3	Shikhar	2700 0 0	
				8100 0 0	
2	Maharaj Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	1	Shikhar	12 0 0	
3	Dewan Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	1	Shikhar	12 0 0	
4	Chaudhary Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	6700 0 0	
5	Chaudhary Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1000 0 0	
		2	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
		3	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
		4	Shikhar	2200 0 0	
				6600 0 0	
6	Shikhar Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
7	Shikhar Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	2	Shikhar	2200 0 0	
8	Chaudhary Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
		2	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
				2400 0 0	
9	Shikhar Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	1	Shikhar	2700 0 0	
10	Shikhar Lachman Singh, of Kanpur	1	Shikhar	2700 0 0	
11	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	4000 0 0	
12	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
13	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
		2	Shikhar	4000 0 0	
				5200 0 0	
14	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	4000 0 0	
15	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
				1200 0 0	
16	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
17	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
18	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
19	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
20	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
21	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
22	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
23	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
24	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
25	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
26	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
27	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
28	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
29	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
30	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
31	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
32	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
33	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
34	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
35	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
36	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
37	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
38	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
39	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
40	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
41	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
42	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
43	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
44	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
45	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
46	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
47	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
48	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
49	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
50	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
51	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
52	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
53	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
54	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
55	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
56	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
57	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
58	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
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70	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
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80	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
81	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
82	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
83	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
84	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
85	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
86	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
87	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
88	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
89	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
90	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
91	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
92	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
93	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
94	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
95	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
96	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
97	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
98	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
99	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	
100	Shikhar Lachman Singh	1	Shikhar	1200 0 0	

INDEBTED ESTATES.

The financial position of Jagirdars and Muafidars was getting weaker every day due to heavy indebtedness and the high rate of interest charged by the creditor made it still worse. To grant them relief and to extricate them out of the clutches of skilful money-lenders, His Highness very generously granted loans on light rate of interest to be realised by easy instalments from Ravali-Dukan (State Bank), Rokad-ka-Bhandar (Treasury), Dewasthan, etc. Its list is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name	Amount advanced.		REMARKS.
		Imperial.	Local.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Loans from (State Bank) ... ..	.. ..	27,38,490 0 0	
2	Loans from (Treasury)	3,60,864 0 0	5,09,107 10 9	
3	Loans from ... ..	.. ..	13,15,752 10 0	
4	Loans from ... ..	.. ..	2,51,642 4 6	
5	Loans from ... ..	.. ..	4,01,260 1 6	
	Grand Total	3,60,864 0 0	12,52,252 10 9	

SETTLEMENT.

The first regular settlement of the Khalsa villages was undertaken in Samvat year 1940 by Mr. Wingate, C. I. E. Its term expired in Samvat year 1950. In Samvat year 1950 a revised settlement was taken up by Mr. French, C. I. E. It was completed in Samvat 1960. Tenants have been granted Bapi right which has so much satisfied them that they are taking lively interest in the improvement of their holdings and digging wells. This is why in Khalsa the condition of tenants is more stable and better than in Jagir and there is a steady flow of immigrants in Khalsa villages.

In Samvat year 1940 settlement of only 749 villages was made and some of the villages were left out. But this time excepting a few of the Magra villages inhabited by the Bhals settlement has been done in 1070 Khalsa and 87 Devasathan villages.

It is generally found that in mortgage, tenants give over the possession of their land to the mortgagee. The consequence is that the Bapi land of tenants passes on to such persons whose profession is not agriculture, and who cannot cultivate properly. It causes a regular depreciation in the produce and shrinkage in the area under cultivation. The mortgagee inflates the mortgage money so much by adding in it high interest and other expenditures that it becomes rather an impossibility either for the tenant himself or his successors to get his land redeemed.

For the relief of the cultivator a further provision is made that if any tenant mortgages his land the mortgage-money shall in no case be more than ten times the rent of that land. The tenant would always be at liberty to have the mortgage redeemed by depositing the ten times rental money in Court irrespective of amount written in the deed or inflated by subsequent accounts.

It has now been clearly laid down that cases for the redemption of mortgages would be settled on **ਦਸ ਫੁੜ** system as prescribed for Mufti land.

With a view to prevent permanent alienation of Khattam rights some rules with the concurrence of the agriculturists shall have to be devised so that hereditary agriculturists may not become mere tenants at will.

For settling old transactions of tenants and the execution of decrees standing against them the following rules have been promulgated:—

(1) All suits for settling old transactions of tenants, whether pending or to be instituted, shall be decided by Panchayat consisting of four members, of whom two would be nominated by the tenants and the other two by the creditor. There would be given only to the extent of the award of the Panchas and shall be realised by extra instalments.

(2) The articles allotted to the execution of the decrees shall not be auctioned by its value but sold by Panchas consisting of two members, one of whom would be nominated by the creditor and the other by the debtor and the proceeds would be paid.

(3) A tenant should not be pressed in execution of a decree while agricultural operations are in progress.

the cultivators are released from the usurious grip of the money-lender and the ‘‘*Charkhet*’ has been established in every district and the cultivators are getting a more favourable rate of interest and money for their agricultural wants.

His Highness has the welfare of the agriculturists at heart. To free them from the tyranny of Jagirdars he has adopted the policy of getting the ‘‘*Charkhet*’ surveyed, the rights of the tenants clearly defined, the Jagirdars’ rights settled and their rent fixed for a long term of years. He has been doing this by applying the State Agency in carrying out the settlement work. We know that in due course all the Jagir villages may be surveyed. It has been ruled that the settlement of a Jagir village shall be done up in one of the following ways,

1. If the Jagirdar himself applies, or
2. More than 50 per cent. of the cultivators of the village apply, or
3. If the Jagir comes under the management of the Court of Wards,
4. During minority, or
5. For his management.

Under this rule within a limited number of years every Jagir will be surveyed and as to come within the ambit of any of the above three

cases it has been rock-renting in many Jagirs. It rendered the position of the tenants unstable and has been to them a constant source of vexation. It has been ruled that excepting ‘‘*Charkhet*’ tenants cannot be ejected from their holdings as long as they pay the settlement rent, *i. e.* ‘‘*Hansil*’.

Regular settlement has been made in 530 Jagir villages and in the rest of the Jagir villages will be regularly assessed, rights of the cultivators are protected.

Employees of the State were trained for settlement work and were sent to the Department.

It would be interesting that in none of the States of Rajputana the rights of tenants of Jagirs are so much protected and as clearly defined as in the present Government.

LAW AND ORDER.

(1) NEW LAWS

Absence of well-defined laws enabled the money-lenders to trouble people for transactions more than a century old. In civil cases Nazzam, Juzzam in criminal cases was charged at the sweet will of the presiding officer. To put a stop to these vagaries His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib has regularised Nazzam in civil cases by fixing the scale of court-fes. Necessary alterations have been made in the Registration Act and Stamp Act. Limitation Act and Christian Marriage Act have been passed, and a Committee has been set at work to prepare draft bills for civil and criminal laws.

On the promulgation of these acts a certain section of ill-sufferers excited and disgruntled officials instigated the public to raise a lawless hue and cry and provoked their riotous spirit. But the situation was handled with a strength worthy of the occasion and the agitation subsided.

(ii) RE-ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL COURTS

Judicial Courts were reorganised :—

(1) Mahendraj Sabha, the High Court of Mewar, had a large number of very old cases pending disposal. Two separate benches have been established—one for disposing the old and the other new cases. Seven hundred and eight cases were transferred to the old Bench out of which 591 have been decided.

(2) Formerly every petty case had to go to His Highness but in order to facilitate the work, the Mahendraj Sabha has been empowered to deal with the following :—

Civil suits below Rs. 7,000.

Fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or one dozen canes.

Imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(3) Two Sessions Courts, one in Udaipur and the other in Bhilwara the centre of Mewar, were established.

(4) Courts of City Magistrates and Munsifs were newly established.

(5) Small Cause Court cases formerly conducted by the Police have now been transferred to Munsif Courts.

(6) Additional officers were appointed in Sessions and Munsif Courts to cope with the heavy work.

(7) Necessary changes have been made in the powers of the different Courts.

(8) Undertrial prisoners were required to pay for their own diet but this procedure has now been stopped and they are supplied food from the State free.

(9) Prisoners were put in stocks. This practice has now been done away with.

(10) Formerly any one who was qualified at law was allowed to practice in the court, but a regular examination of all law students and successful candidates are allowed to practice.

THE POLICE

Formerly Police was under the Magistrate. A change in this arrangement was found necessary. A separate Department was created under an Inspector General, with a sufficient force to prevent and detect crimes and maintain peace and order. The country has been divided into circles each under a Superintendent. Under him are Thanas and Chowkies located at different places. Revised Police Act was passed.

Arrangements have been made for the training of the Police Officers. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have now undergone the required training.

Better results have not yet been visible either in detection or in prevention of crime, but it is hoped that under a stricter supervision appreciable improvement will soon be felt.

POLICE BUDGET.

Particulars	Revenue	Number	Expenditure	
			Kuldar.	Chytora.
			Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and allowances	...	3	5,724	...
Grants-in-aid	...	5	...	8,880
Police establishment	...	6	...	4,500
Police establishment	...	18	...	12,420
Police establishment	...	87	...	39,300
Police establishment	...	18	...	52,818
Police establishment	...	1-18	...	2,08,296
Police establishment	...	374	...	1,01,298
Police establishment	12,198
Police establishment	21,100	26,721
Total	...	250	26,824	1,06,644

SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Under the Criminal Tribes Act persons regarded as members of Criminal Tribes are—

- 1. Men ... 311 Women are exempted from attend-
- 2. Police ... 184) ances, hence they are not included.
- 3. ... 270
- 4. ... 874 This includes females also.

Under the Criminal Tribes Act no provision is made for the maintenance of the Criminal Tribes. No special rules have been framed. They are treated as ordinary subjects of the Empire and are allotted the same rights and privileges as the rest of the population.

The Criminal Tribes are now being settled in different parts of the country. The Government have taken a great deal of interest in the settlement of the Criminal Tribes. They are now being settled in different parts of the country. The Government have taken a great deal of interest in the settlement of the Criminal Tribes. They are now being settled in different parts of the country. The Government have taken a great deal of interest in the settlement of the Criminal Tribes. They are now being settled in different parts of the country.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(i) TRADE.

It was hampered by many petty cesses together with petrol duty called "Mup". Their total income per year came to Rs. 72,807. His Highness has pleased to abolish all of them. In the capital itself on all imports roads and gates fees were levied. They brought in an income of Rs. 20,000. They have also been remitted by the Darbar.

With a view to improve the economic condition of producers and to develop the marketing facilities for agricultural products, the Darbar have agreed to co-operate in the agricultural marketing improvement work taken up by the Government of India. The Agricultural Officer of the State has been appointed as the Marketing Officer.

During the last twelve years there has been an appreciable increase both in export and import. The exports have risen from Rs. 25,92,525 to Rs. 59,45,493 and imports from Rs. 63,83,264 to Rs. 75,51,309. A detailed list is given below :—

(a) CUSTOMS

A Customs Department was for the first time established and organised during the reign of late Maharaja Shri Sujan Singh and when the question of salt compensation was settled, the Durbar agreed to levy customs duty on the following nine articles only instead of 15, on which it was formerly levied:—

Sl. No.	Name of article	Import		Export		Remarks
		Rs. & P.	Per cent	Rs. & P.	Per cent	
1	Opium (Gudi) (P ^o)	Exempt	Exempt	10 0 0	per cent	Exempt
2	Opium (Gudi) (G ^o)	Exempt	Exempt	1 0 0	per cent	Exempt
3	Cloth	6 6 0	per cent	1 0 0	per cent	1 0 0
4	Cotton	Exempt	Exempt	1 0 0	per cent	1 0 0
5	Iron	0 12	per cent	0 12	per cent	0 12
6	Talcum	2 0 0	per cent	2 0 0	per cent	2 0 0
7	Gut (Holmes)	Exempt	Exempt	0 12	per cent	0 12
8	Malva	1 0 0	per cent	1 0 0	per cent	1 0 0
9	Kala (wax)	Exempt	Exempt	0 0 0	per cent	0 0 0

The times have changed and so have the trade conditions. A revised tariff had to be prepared and Customs Rules and Regulations have also been framed.

The practice of issuing permits on transmission of goods from one part of Mewar to another in favour of the traders. This practice has been stopped altogether. Goods received in dowry are exempted from the levy of customs duty and travellers are allowed to take with them unused articles worth Rs. 10 free.

Bhoomi Jagirdars have been granted remission of duty on articles imported to the extent of 10 per cent. of their incomes, the amount of which, for each Bhikuni, has been fixed as follows:—

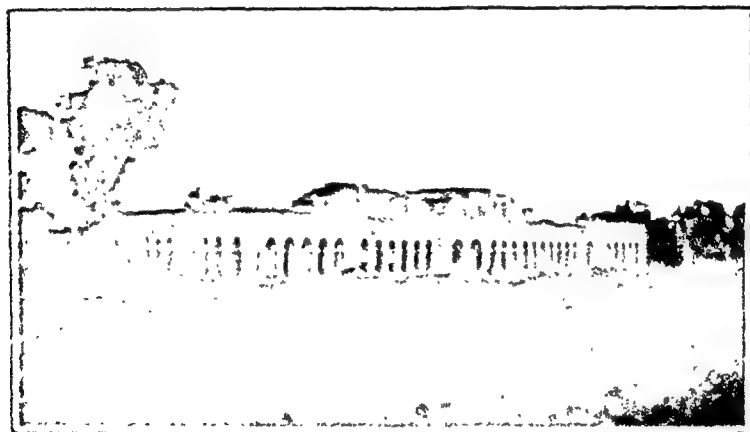
Sl. No. of Bhikuni	Exemption		Exemption	Exemption
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Maharaja	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Queen	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—
Prince	—	—	—	—

Customs duty has been remitted on articles and articles for the use of shops in Bhoomi and the articles required for the personal use of Viceroy.

of the temples and the excellently ornamented at their sweet will. The temples of the goddess "Kateshi" कतेशी have been established at different places. At present they are in Blunder, Banera, Salumbar, and other places.

The Government has established an agency for carrying posts. It has now been established at the following places, viz. every district and Niyabat head-quarters, the principal towns, and important Customs posts.

A building for the Customs Department is under construction at the cost of Rs. 51,678 and a bungalow for the Officer-in-charge at Rs. 12,500 has been constructed.



CUSTOMS OFFICE.

For both commercial and administrative reasons, Excise and Customs have been placed under one and the same Officer.

SALT.

In 1878, with a view to stop manufacture of salt in Mewar, the Government came into with the Government of India under which it was to be managed.

The Government salt compensation Rs. 2,000 to different Jagirdars in Mewar.

The Government salt duty 1,000 pounds of salt for the royal kitchen, and 100 pounds for the Government.

The Government salt duty 1,25,000 pounds for the consumption of the Government of Mysore, the price of which would not be more than Rs. 1,000.

The Government salt duty 1,000 pounds of salt for the Government of Mysore, the price of which would not be more than Rs. 1,000.

The Government salt duty 1,000 pounds of salt for the Government of Mysore, the price of which would not be more than Rs. 1,000.

The Government salt duty 1,000 pounds of salt for the Government of Mysore, the price of which would not be more than Rs. 1,000.

(iv) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Formerly weights of different measures were used in the State. It afforded the money-lenders a fine opportunity of swindling their debtors through intricate calculations, specially in the case of poor and ignorant people. It further complicated business transactions. To simplify matters the Durbar have fixed the two following weights:—

Pucca weight equivalent to Rs. 108 per seer .

Kachhi weight " " Rs. 54 " "

There are different measures for different purposes.

(1) For land survey there were Dairs or Jards of the following measures lengths:—

(a) 72 cubits

(b) 84 " "

(c) 108 " "

But now as well as in the past system a Jird of 152½ ft. in length is used. This is the only prevalent Jird in Khayla. In Jagirs where Settlement has not been done Dairs of the lengths mentioned above are still in vogue.

(2) For building sites a Jird of 24 " is used.

(3) For cloths we have,

(i) a local yard of 36 " called gaj in

(ii) a imperial yard of 36 " called gaj

(v) AGTAS

Agta is a term applied to the day in which the principle of "Ahimsa" is to be strictly observed. It was through the predominating influence of the Mahajans that this line of policy was adopted. Unfortunately it was carried to a point where it touched the bread earning capacity of every class. A wave of resistance set against it and consequently it had to be considerably modified.

Many Agtas were observed in a year by which not only the sale of meat was prohibited but Bhattas were also not allowed to work. The consequence was that sweetmeat sellers could not prepare fresh Puri, sweets etc., and the travellers got cold meals. Changanas and washermen could not work their furnaces. Hence they were put to a loss. Hence the number of Agta days has been reduced. Now on Akshaya, Anantnaya, death anniversary of the previous Ruling Prince, at certain other special occasions only, Agtas are observed and on that day by the sale of meat is prohibited but the Bhattas continue to work regularly.

III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to develop industries more Cotton Factories have been erected. Necessary arrangements have been made for the cultivation of cane on a large scale and a Sugar Factory has been started at Jai Samudra.

Powerful engines have been installed for supplying electric lights on the main city roads and lanes, to State bungalows, to private houses and to grinding machines.

Corresponding efficiency can well be hoped for with the abnormal increase of expenditure in this Department.

A Cotton Mill is shortly to be erected at Bhilwara. It would be financed by leading merchants of the State.

MEDICAL.

With the revenue rates in all Khalsi villages a cess of half an anna per rupee is levied. The revenue, as running therefrom was to be utilised in maintaining schools and hospitals but it was not sufficient to maintain both the institutions. The Darbar have very generously set apart the income from this cess in S. 1988 exclusively for the maintenance of hospitals. A separate grant has been provided for schools from the State income. Under this scheme the funds allotted now to medical institution have risen from Rs. 22,700 to Rs. 75,750.

A new hospital of the latest design is under construction to be called Willingdon Hospital. It will be equipped with up-to-date modern medical and surgical appliances and placed in charge of a competent medical officer.



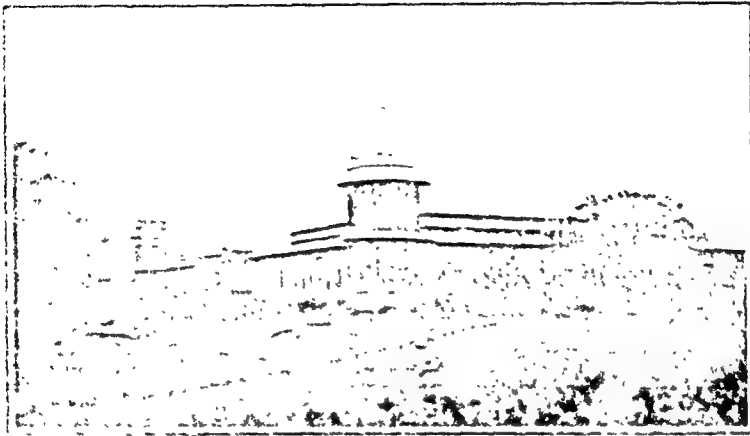
WILLINGDON HOSPITAL.

New dispensaries at Dhulea and Charbhaga have been opened. The number of patients in these hospitals is ever on the increase as follows:—

Year	Dhulea	Charbhaga	No. of patients		No. of beds	
			1901	1902	1901	1902
1901	—	—	1,000	1,000	100	100
1902	—	—	2,000	2,000	200	200

EDUCATION.

It is proposed to build a grand building for the College in the near future.



MAHARANA'S COLLEGE.

Previously there was a *school* upto the Matriculation standard. It has since been raised to Intermediate College. The Darbar wholeheartedly supports both the aims of the Rajputana Board and had this College recognised. Students had formerly to go to Ajmer for Matriculation and Intermediate examinations but the Education Board is so well satisfied with the standard of this institution that Udaipur has now been made a centre for Matric and Intermediate examinations. It has saved the Government a great deal of inconvenience and benefited the students of Rajputana and other High Schools by providing a nearer place for examination.

Particular attention is paid to the general education of the boys. They are encouraged to take part in different sports and games. Gold and Silver medals are awarded.

For the good nature there is not held sufficient, but the students are taught to exercise, how to handle the art of fencing, shooting, polo, croquet, tennis, etc.

Students are encouraged to participate in sports, the demand for the same is increasing and the Government are taking steps to

to provide a good ground for the same up to the standard of the Government.

There is a large number of students in the college.

11-11-1913

NOBLES SCHOOL.

A Nobles' School for educating the sons of Jagirdars has been set up. Its annual expenditure is Rs. 71,237.



NOBLES SCHOOL.

Statement of Income and Expenditure.									
Particulars.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total.
Income:									
Donations	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Grants-in-aid	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Interest on investments	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Income from property	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Income from other sources	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Total Income	400	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	7,200
Expenditure:									
Salaries and wages	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Grants-in-aid	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Interest on investments	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Income from property	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Income from other sources	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	1,750
Total Expenditure	400	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	7,200

NOTE.

(1) When the School was started the Jagirdars donated to the extent of 1/10th of their income as entered in their Patta. Its total amount came to Rs. 1,51,519.

(2) His Highness very generously donated in Sind Rs. 1,00,000, and in Sumbat Ness, Rs. 2,00,000.

(3) Messing rates per month are—

Special class, Rs. 22

First class, Rs. 125.

Second class, Rs. 10

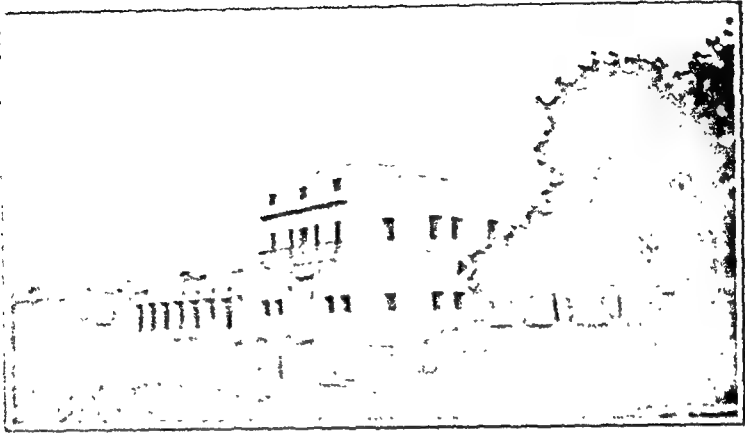
(4) The interest derived from the War and Savings Bank goes to this institution.

(5) Thirty-seven poor students are free of cost.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, established Rs. 10,000 towards the Government of India, Kodaikanal, is now open.

A Government High School for girls of the State has been opened.



SANSKRIT KANYA PATHSHALA.

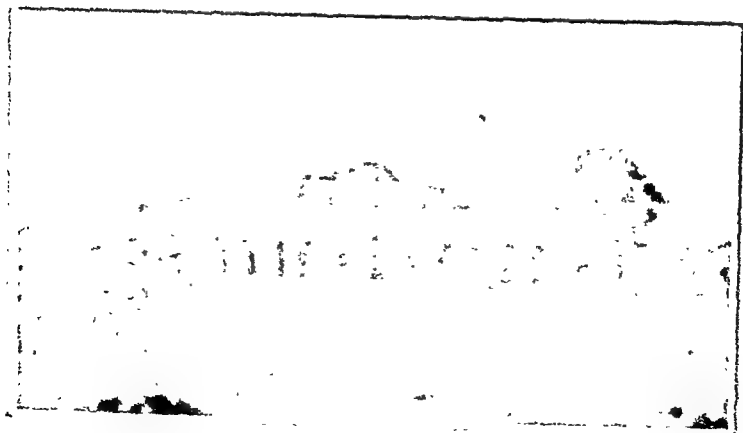
SANSKRIT SCHOOL.

THE Sanskrit Pathshala, founded by the students for the Acharya degree, is now open at Calcutta, Benares. It imparts Ayurvedic training and Sanskrit knowledge.

It is now a centre of examination for the Prathini and the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. It has given relief to the students of the Government College.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

THE Government School of the Agricultural School, established by the Government, is now open, and a Government School of the Agricultural School, established by the Government, is now open. It is now a centre of examination for the Prathini and the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. It has given relief to the students of the Government College.



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

In order to introduce improved methods and to supply better seeds, three agricultural farms have been established in Udaipur, Asol and Jaisamund under the control of a Special Officer.

In the city and its environs there are institutions maintained by private subscriptions. The following deserve special mention :—

1. Bohra School.
2. Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya.
3. Vidya Bhiwan.
4. Shanti Pathshala.
5. Sweetmaler Pathshala.

giving instructions to 611, 170, 125, 125 and 150 students respectively.

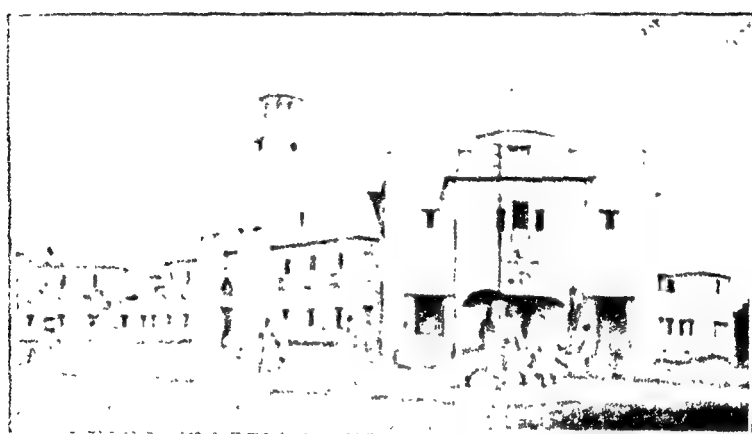
With the exception of Vidya Bhiwan, the other schools are more or less sectarian. The promoters of this institution kindly invited me to lay its foundation. I thankfully complied with their wishes and performed the pleasant duty on the 18th January, 1911. It admits students of all castes and creeds. It is conducted on advanced lines. It is housed in a neat and well-built mansion situated in a very healthy locality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

At the present time Mr. J. J. and Sir Ravi Sahgal as its chief officers are busy with the issue of daily wages of skilled and unskilled labour and of building materials. Rates have been fixed for the supply of labour and for the supply of materials for many obvious public works.

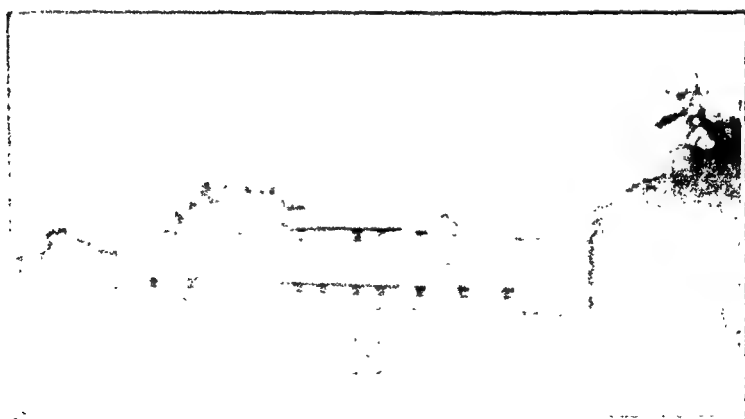
Several important works of public utility were completed:—

1. The new Highness's residence with a clock tower and a garden, the Government building at a cost of Rs. 1,73,000.



FATEH MEMORIAL

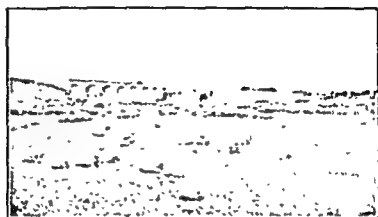
2. The new Avenue of the Railway travellers. Her Highness the Maharaja's sister-in-law, C. L., constructed a Sarai just near the station at a cost of Rs. 28,884 Chittori and Rs. 9,911 Kaldar.



SARAI

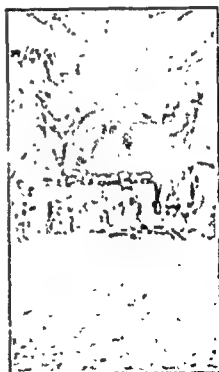
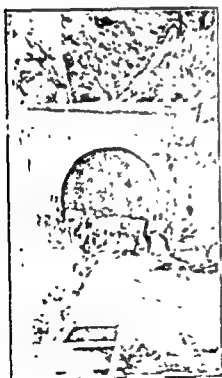
In addition works on the Railway that deserve special notice are :—

(1) A Railway bridge of pure marble has been constructed over the Banas river near Kankroli. It has 52 spans and is the only one of its kind in India.

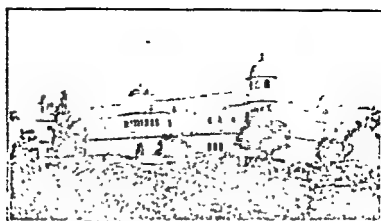


MARBLE BRIDGE OVER THE BANAS RIVER

(2) Nowhere in Rajputana are there so many tunnels as in Mewar. One tunnel was constructed in the reign of the late Maharaja Sir Fateh Singhji Sahib near Debari Station. In the present Maharaja's reign two big tunnels have been constructed for Railway purposes in the hills below Khambli. They are 800 ft. and 550 ft. in length.



TUNNELS IN THE GHATS



FATEH PRAKASH CHITON

In addition the following expenditure was incurred in the construction of three big tanks:—

				Rs.
Karera tank...	...	..	...	9,40,131
Mahar tank ...	...	...	.	1,82,674
Navalpur tank	...	...	.	1,84,005

For irrigational purposes there are tanks in every district where both Jagir and Khalsa villages are benefited. This department is attached to P. W. D. Its annual income is Rs. 20,000.

In well-organised States the procedure is that whenever a new tank or Bund is constructed by the State, the Jagir villages which receive irrigation water from these embankments are made Khalsa and Jagir lands are given other villages in exchange. This procedure avoids constant disputes and leave no room for State officials to combine with the Jagirdar to cause any loss to the State revenues. As a solution for being released of his old ancestral Jagir the Jagirdar is given an exchange village of a little higher rental. As a prelude to the introduction of this policy His Highness has exchanged land of the Bandhwar Jagirdar in connection with the Mahar tank which is under construction.

MUNICIPALITY.

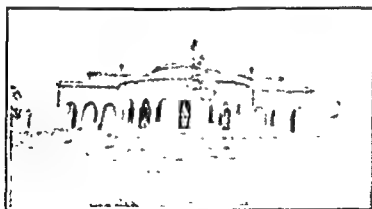
With a view to encourage the public to take part in the City improvement and to prepare them for taking interest in administrative affairs, Municipalities have been established in which the public is empowered to send their representatives. Up to date there are only five Municipalities, but it is anticipated that a few more will be established eventually.

Keeping in view the City improvement a survey of the roads and lanes of the City is being done so that a regular programme for draining and neatness can be framed and given effect to.

CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Extension and improvement of the City can only be effected by granting proper sites to the public for building purposes, but unfortunately this was not kept in view in previous years. The present Maharajah Sahib has granted sites for building purposes to people on very favourable terms. Hence many new buildings have been constructed inside as well as out of the City and many are in course of construction.

At a distance of about a mile from the City a Clubhouse named after Col. Field, who had been for a long time a very popular Political Resident at Udaipur, has been built near the Pateh Sagar lake, and close to it a new town under the name of Patehpura is growing up. Here the bungalows and houses are of approved design and roads are well laid down.



FIELD CLUB

Extending the important town of Paludra was undertaken and a new Market called Bhupal Gang has been established, which is developing into an important trading centre.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

There was no fixed and regularised scale for the grant of travelling allowances. Bills for expenses said to be actually incurred were submitted for payment and when any item was not passed objections were raised and much correspondence followed. To simplify matters rules have been framed laying down rates according to rates of pay, and where the person concerned does not receive any pay his status and the value of his duty form the basis.

Here is the Schedule:—

Serial number	Rate of pay per month				Rate, in Mowat	Rate, in Foreign Currency	Remarks
	Rs.	P.	A.		Rs. = 100	P. = 100	
1	20	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	
2	21 to 30	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	
3	31 to 40	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 12 0	
4	30 to 75	...	...	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	
5	75 to 99	...	...	...	0 12 0	1 2 0	
6	100 to 125	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	
7	125 to 149	...	...	...	1 4 0	2 11 0	
8	150 to 174	...	...	...	1 5 0	2 6 0	
9	175 to 199	...	...	...	1 12 0	2 10 0	
10	200 to 225	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	
11	225 to 249	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 6 0	
12	250 to 274	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	
13	275 to 299	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 2 0	
14	300 to 319	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	
15	320 to 379	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 10 0	
16	400 to 419	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	
17	420 to 499	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	
18	Above Rs. 500	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 6 0	
19	Chairman and members	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 4 0	

